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HARRIS



19th Annual
1927

GARDEN
B O O K
AND
S E E D
CATALOG

"The Seed Service Store"

HARRIS SEED COMPANY

• INCORPORATED •

909-6th St. ~ 624 E St, and 840 Market St.
San Diego, California

D. N. Shoemaker

NOTE

Illustration on outside Front Cover—Harris' African Marigold,
Orange Prince (Fistulosa Type).



Interior of our retail store at 909 Sixth Street,
where we have recently installed the most modern and up-to-date equipment.



Exterior view of our Market Gardeners' Branch, located at 840 Market Street.
We have a fifty-foot frontage here, and there is always ample room to park.

HARRIS SEED COMPANY, Inc.

909 SIXTH ST., SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Please forward the following ORDER for amount enclosed (write your name and address distinctly)

Name _____

Street _____ R. D. _____ Box _____

Amount Enclosed

Street _____ R. D. _____ Box _____

Post Office P. O. Box No.

B. f_1

County _____ State _____

Cash

Forward Goods by.....

Stamps

Forward Goods by.....

Forward Goods by.....

Forward Goods by.....

Forward Goods by.....

State whether by Mail, Express or Freight.

Name of Station or Express Office.....

Total.....

NON-WARRANTY. Harris Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.

(OVER)

NAME OF ARTICLE WANTED

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc.,
within the U. S. and Possessions

| DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES | | First pound or fraction | Additional pound or fraction |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions | | | |
| First Zone, San Diego or 50 miles thereof..... | | 7c | 1c |
| Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles..... | | 7c | 1c |
| Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles..... | | 8c | 2c |
| Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles..... | | 9c | 4c |
| Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles..... | | 10c | 6c |
| Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles..... | | 11c | 8c |
| Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles..... | | 13c | 10c |
| Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles..... | | 14c | 12c |

Please do not ask questions on this order sheet requiring an answer. Be sure that your full name and address are on Both Letter and Order.

This space is for remarks about your order.

Harris Seed Company

Incorporated

“The Seed Service Store”

WALTER BIRCH, *President*

E. J. GOOKINS, *Vice-President*

WALTER BIRCH, JR., *Secretary*

909 Sixth Street, 624 E Street and 840 Market Street,
San Diego, California.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

JANUARY 1, 1927.

In this Catalogue we are presenting to you in plain descriptive language, a list of the many SEEDS both FLOWER and VEGETABLE which we carry in STOCK, with brief but RELIABLE CULTURAL DIRECTIONS for the PLANTING of same.

Our SEEDS are bought from the BEST GROWERS in AMERICA and EUROPE, and it is our constant effort to keep ABREAST of the time in QUALITY and SERVICE.

Our BULB DEPARTMENT is supplied by the BEST GRADE of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC BULBS, lists and prices of which you will find in this Catalogue with brief CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

We are steadily increasing the SCOPE of our PLANT DEPARTMENT, and as we always use OUR OWN FLOWER SEED, we have had many compliments from our customers on the HIGH QUALITY of the FLOWERS produced from OUR PLANTS.

Our LARGE LINE of FARM and GARDEN ACCESSORIES such as INSECTICIDES, SPRAY PUMPS, GARDEN TOOLS and HOSE, FERTILIZERS, LAWN MOWERS, PLANT STAKES and many things too numerous to mention, take care of most of your wants for the FARM and GARDEN.

Our BIRD and GOLD FISH DEPARTMENT is growing apace, and we SPARE NO EXPENSE in keeping the STOCK CLEAN and Healthy.

Of Birds we have over TWENTY VARIETIES including PARROTS, PARAKEETS, MACAWS, CANARIES, IMPORTED and DOMESTIC, WEAVERS, FINCHES, etc.

We also carry a SPLENDID STOCK of BIRD CAGES and STANDS, FISH BOWLS and AQUARIUMS and SPRATT'S FULL LINE of BIRD, DOG and CAT FOODS and REMEDIES.

Our stock of DOG COLLARS, LEADS CHAINS and HARNESS is of the HIGHEST GRADE and is bought from both American and English Manufacturers.

We give you a CORDIAL INVITATION to VISIT OUR STORE.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS, READ

NON-WARRANTY. Harris Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.

A FEW HELPFUL HINTS

THE SOIL

There are two kinds of soil in California that baffle the new gardener, and often puzzle the man of experience. One kind is the raw, unreclaimed soil that packs so hard that vegetation cannot take root. The other soil is as pliable as sand, and ought to grow anything but just will not. Both require the same solution. They need life (humus) and there is nothing better to put life into soil than a green manuring crop plowed under at the right time, and to thoroughly air the soil by cultivation.

For your garden gather weeds and dig them under. Any decaying vegetation plowed under will add humus. For the field, grow rye, vetch, melilotus, or barley during the winter months, and in the spring plant Hubam Clover and Cow peas. All these crops will furnish feed for the stock as well as humus to the soil. Cover crops for green manuring should be plowed under a month before planting and before sowing any seed the field should be thoroughly irrigated and cultivated. If this is not done a dry crust will form over the humus because of the air space formed by the humus.

To grow well a plant requires deep, mellow, moist soil, supplied with the right amount of air, heat and available plant food. An important step, then, in the successful growing of vegetables is to prepare the soil in such a way that it will be congenial to the best root growth. The soil for truck crops is a rich sandy loam—a soil containing varying proportions of clay, sand and organic matter. A good garden soil can be made in most back yards by intelligent management, and an application of two pounds each of sulphur and lime to every 100 square feet.

CLAY AND ADOBE NEED SKILL

Of all the garden soils, clay is the most easily injured by tilling when it is not in the right condition as to moisture. If worked too wet, the particles all slide together into a compact mass. On the other hand, if worked too dry, the clods are hard to break. When clay soil is in the right condition to work it will crumble apart, if squeezed in the hand. If it sticks together it is too wet. Clay soil should never be worked when it is wet, not even with a hoe. This is an important lesson for all gardeners.

In a deep, mellow soil, the plants grow more quickly, since larger root systems can be developed and more food and moisture absorbed. A deep, mellow soil affords a larger reservoir to hold rain needed during the droughts that come in the growing season. Such a soil is warmer and contains air needed for the growing roots and for the bacteria that cause decay of organic matter or gather nitrogen from the air.

A COMPOST PIT

Make a pit about 12 inches deep in some out-of-the-way place in the home garden. Put into it every particle of vegetation that will decay. When cleaning up burn only sticks that will not decay readily, but put the ashes into the pit with the compost. Turn the compost over with a fork and sprinkle with water whenever it shows signs of heating. This compost is valuable fertilizer, therefore do not neglect the Compost Pit.

A WORD ABOUT SOWING SEEDS

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore sow them very shallow, often not more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface. Cover the seed with humus.

In order to assist small or weak seeds to grow, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the soil where one seed could not do so.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but it is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter, make ridges to stand about six inches high, flattened to about ten inches wide on top and twelve inches between ridges. Drill the seed or transplant on each side of the ridge. Irrigate in the furrow between the ridges. By this method two rows are irrigated with one furrow. It is easy to see the advantage of this method over the usual way of drilling on level ground and irrigating each row, often flooding the plant, which is harmful, particularly during the heat of the summer.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT IRRIGATION

In seed beds where small seeds are sown thickly, it is necessary to sprinkle the beds, never flood them. During the winter months, sprinkle only in the morning when the water is warmer than the dew. This allows all the heat, that accumulates in the soil during the day to be retained far into the night. During the hot summer months, it will be necessary to sprinkle in the evening to revive the plants after a hot day.

When making a garden, whether for drilling or planting seed, or setting plants, always wet the ground thoroughly. **GIVE IT A GOOD SOAKING DOWN TO SUB-MOISTURE.** As soon as it is tillable—that is, as soon as it can be spaded and pulverized, or when the soil will not stick to the spade, dig it 10 or 12 inches deep. Pulverize the soil thoroughly and rake it evenly. While it is still moist, plant seed from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to one inch deep, in heavy soil, and a little deeper in sandy soil. Planted this way, almost any variety of seed will germinate and show above the ground in from four to ten days, with irrigation. Never sprinkle in a new garden before the plant is above ground, nor after if you can irrigate between the rows. It is far better to irrigate than to sprinkle, and much less labor. Always mulch the soil after each irrigation, as soon as it mulches readily, but no sooner. To allow the soil to bake after irrigation is far worse than no irrigation at all.

To sprinkle the garden slightly each day during the summer months is of little value unless the ground is also thoroughly irrigated once each week or two, according to the nature of the soil. Slight sprinkling refreshes the foliage, but may not penetrate the soil more than one inch deep. Thus as the under soil dries, the roots get no moisture. The plants suffer, and you do not suspect the cause because you sprinkle each day. This is a common fault and the cause of many failures.

THE HOTBED

Every garden should have a hot bed in a sunny corner for the purpose of raising plants for early vegetables.

Dig a trench east and west twelve to eighteen inches deep. A bed three feet wide and ten feet long is large enough for any family garden. Board twelve inches high on the south side and 18 inches on the north side. Fill twelve inches deep with straw, manure or weeds, moisten slightly, pack tightly, cover three inches deep with sandy loam; if the loam is mixed with some leaf-mould, it will greatly improve it. Five lbs. of sheep manure and 1 lb. each of sulphur and lime would fertilize the hot bed and do much toward destroying fungus and insects. Sow the seed in rows across the hot bed north and south, so that the sun will light both sides of the row during the day, making strong, healthy plants. Do not sow too thickly nor more deeply than one-fourth inch. Cover the hot bed with glass, not muslin. No less than twelve inches should exist between the glass and the soil. Sprinkle sufficiently to moisten the soil, but not enough to cool the manure, which would then become chilled and be worse than no manure at all. Raise the glass during the day, and close at night. Without ventilation the plants may be scalded during a warm sunny day. Before transplanting from the hot bed, all plants should be hardened by exposing them to the sun for several days. Exercise proper judgment lest they be destroyed.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY GARDEN. The growing of vegetables in either the city or home garden is quite a simple matter and there should be a great deal of satisfaction in the planter knowing that he has quality and freshness which cannot be bought in the market.

A short row of bush beans or a few hills of pole beans produce freely snap beans sufficient for a fair sized family.

BEETS, SWISS CHARD (the so-called spinach beet) and carrots take but little space and afford the housewife a convenient source of supply where these vegetables may be had in just the right condition.

LETTUCE freshly cut is vastly different from that cut from three days to a week before it finally reaches the consumer's table.

ONIONS whether grown from seed or sets are an important item in the garden and come in very handy when a little onion seasoning is required.

PARSLEY, of which only a few plants are required, is ornamental as well as useful.

RADISHES, if the sowing of the seed is carefully arranged may be had in the very best condition throughout a very long season.

SPINACH, while adapted to a place in the small garden is probably not so necessary as the Swiss Chards, produces a much heavier crop of boiling greens and has a longer season.

TURNIPS require but little attention and a small planting will give quite a supply for winter use.

HARRIS'S PLANTING CHART

| VARIETY | Seed for 100 ft. row | Seed for 1 acre | Time of Planting | Put Rows Apart | Leave Pts Apart in Row | Crop Matures in about | Depth of Planting |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Artichoke, Globe..... | 2 Pkts. | 12 oz. T. | October to May | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | 2nd Spring | 1 inch |
| Artichoke, Plants..... | 32 Plants | 3000 P | December to April | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | Next Spring | ..... |
| Artichoke, Jerusalem..... | 3 lbs. | 300 lbs. | December to May | 4 ft. | 3 ft. | Late Summer | 3 inches |
| Asparagus Seed..... | 1 oz. | 2 lbs. T. | February to May | 6 ft. | 3 ft. | Third Spring | 1 inch |
| Asparagus Plants..... | 32 Plants | 11000 P | December to May | 4 ft. | 1 ft. | Next Spring | ..... |
| Beans, Bush..... | 1 lb. | 60 lbs. | Jan. to September | 3 ft. | 6 in. | 2 to 3 Months | lto 2 inches |
| Beans, Pole..... | ¾ lb. | 50 lbs. | Jan. to September | 2 ft. | 1½ ft. | 2 to 3 Months | lto 2 inches |
| Beet, Table..... | 2 oz. | 10 lbs. | All year | 3 ft. | 6 in. | 3 to 3½ Months | ¾ inch |
| Beet Stock..... | 2 oz. | 8 lbs. | September to May | 3 ft. | 1 ft. | 4 to 6 Months | 1 inch |
| Broccoli..... | 1 Pkt. | 4 oz. T. | Nov. to April | 2½ ft. | 1 ft. | 3½ Months | ¾ inch |
| Brussels Sprouts..... | 2 Pkts. | 4 oz. | October to May | 2½ ft. | 1½ ft. | 5 Months | ½ inch |
| Cabbage, Early..... | 1 Pkt. | 8 oz. T. | All Year | 2½ ft. | 2 ft. | 3 to 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Cabbage, Late..... | 1 Pkt. | 8 oz. T. | All Year | 2½ ft. | 2 ft. | 4 to 5 Months | ½ inch |
| Carrot..... | 1 oz. | 4 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 6 in. | 4 Months | ¾ to ½ inch |
| Cauliflower..... | ¼ oz. | 4 oz. T. | June to January | 3 ft. | 2½ ft. | 4 to 6 Months | ¾ inch |
| Celery..... | 2 Pkts. | 5 oz. T. | January to May | 3 ft. | 6 in. | 4 to 5 Months | Very shallow |
| Celeriac..... | 1 Pkt. | 6 oz. | January to May | 1 ft. | 2½ ft. | ..... | ¾ inch |
| Chervil..... | 3 Pkts. | 1 lb. | Jan. to August | 30 in. | 5 in. | 2 Months | ¾ inch |
| Chives..... | 2 Pkts. | 2 lbs. S | September to May | 30 in. | 15 in. | 3 to 4 Months | ¾ inch |
| Collards..... | 1 Pkt. | 8 oz. T. | All Year | 30 in. | 8 in. | 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Chicory..... | 2 Pkts. | 4 lbs. | September to May | 30 in. | 8 in. | 2 to 3 Months | ¾ inch |
| Corn Salad..... | 1 oz. | 5 lbs. | Feb. to Nov. | 30 in. | 8 in. | 2 to 3 Months | ¾ inch |
| Corn, Sweet..... | ½ lb. | 10 lbs. | March to Sept. | 36 in. | 12 in. | 2½ to 3 Months | 1 inch |
| Cucumber..... | 2 Pkts. | 2 lbs. | March to Sept. | 6 ft. | 4 ft. | 2 to 3 Months | 1 inch |
| Dandelion..... | 1 Pkt. | ¾ lb. | Sept. to April | 30 in. | 10 in. | 3 Months | ¾ inch |
| Egg Plant..... | 1 Pkt. | 4 oz. T. | January to August | 30 in. | 2 ft. | 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Endive..... | 1 oz. | 3 lbs. | August to May | 30 in. | 8 in. | 3 Months | ½ inch |
| Garlic (sets)..... | 2 lbs. | 300 lbs. | Sept. to March | 30 in. | 6 in. | 5 to 6 Months | ..... |
| Horse Radish..... | 70 Plants | 10000 P | December to May | 30 in. | 18 in. | 6 Months | ..... |
| Kale..... | 2 Pkts. | 2 lbs. | All Year | 30 in. | 18 in. | 2 to 3 Months | ½ inch |
| Kohlrabi..... | 1 Pkt. | 4 lbs. | All Year | 30 in. | 6 in. | 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Leek..... | ½ oz. | 4 lbs. | Sept. to April | 24 in. | 6 in. | 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Lettuce..... | 3 Pkts. | 3 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 8 in. | 2 to 3 mon's | ½ inch |
| Melons, Musk..... | 2 Pkts. | 1½ lbs. | March to July | 6 ft. | 4 ft. | 3 to 4 Months | 1 inch |
| Melons, Water..... | 1 oz. | 2 lbs. | March to July | 6 ft. | 6 ft. | 2 to 4 Months | 1 inch |
| Mustard..... | 1 Pkt. | 2 lbs. | All Year | 4 ft. | 2½ ft. | 3 to 5 Weeks | ½ inch |
| Okra..... | 1 oz. | 8 lbs. | April to July | 3 ft. | 2 ft. | 4½ to 6 Months | 1 inch |
| Onion seed..... | ½ oz. | 3 lbs. | Sept. to April | 24 in. | 5 in. | 2 to 6 Months | 1 inch |
| Onion sets..... | 2 lbs. | 300 lbs. | All Year | 18 in. | 3 in. | 2 to 4 Months | ..... |
| Onion Seed for Sets..... | 2 oz. | 40 lbs. | All Year | 2 ft. | Drill | 3 to 5 Months | Very shallow |
| Parsley..... | 1 Pkt. | 4 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 6 in. | 3 Months | ½ inch |
| Parsnips..... | 2 Pkts. | 6 lbs. | All Year | 30 in. | 8 in. | 4 Months | 2 inches |
| Peas..... | 1 lb. | 75 lbs. | All Year | 36 in. | 3 in. | 2 to 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Pepper..... | 1 Pkt. | 6 oz. T. | January to July | 36 in. | 18 in. | 3 to 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Potatoes..... | 5 lbs. | 600 lbs. | Dec. to Sept. | 36 in. | 10 in. | 2 to 3 Months | 5 inches |
| Potatoes, Sweet..... | 70 Plants | 10000 P | March to July | 36 in. | 18 in. | 3 to 4 Months | 3 inches |
| Pumpkin..... | 2 Pkts. | 2 lbs. | March to August | 10 ft. | 8 ft. | 3 to 4 Months | 1 inch |
| Radish..... | 1 oz. | 12 lbs. | All Year | 18 in. | 3 in. | 1 to 2 Months | ½ inch |
| Rhubarb..... | 2 Pkts. | 4 ozs. | January to April | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | 2nd Spring | ½ inch |
| Rhubarb Roots..... | 33 Roots | 3000 P | December to May | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | Next Spring | 2 inches |
| Salsify..... | ... | 8 lbs. | February to Oct. | 30 in. | 4 in. | 40 to 65 Days | 1 inch |
| Spinach..... | 1 oz. | 20 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 2 in. | 4 Months | 1 inch |
| Squash, Bush..... | 2 Pkts. | 3 lbs. | February to Oct. | 4 ft. | 3 ft. | 2 Months | 1½ inch |
| Squash, Running..... | 2 Pkts. | 2 lbs. | February to Aug. | 8 ft. | 6 ft. | 3 to 4 Months | 1½ inch |
| Tomato, Seed..... | 1 Pkt. | 3 oz. T. | February to Aug. | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | 4 to 5 Months | ½ inch |
| Tomato, Plants..... | 35 Plants | 3000 P | March to Oct. | 5 ft. | 3 ft. | 2 to 3 Months | ..... |
| Turnip..... | 2 Pkts. | 4 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 6 in. | 3 to 4 Months | ½ inch |
| Rutabaga..... | 2 Pkts. | 3 lbs. | All Year | 24 in. | 8 in. | 3 to 4 Months | ½ inch |

T.—In the quantity column means these varieties are to be sown in hot bed and transplanted to the field.

| FIELD SEEDS | Lbs. per Acre | FIELD SEEDS | Lbs. per Acre | FIELD SEEDS | Lbs. per Acre | SPACING AND NUMBER PLANTS PER ACRE | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Distance Apart | No. of Trees or Plants per Acre | Distance Apart | No. of Trees or Plants per Acre |
| Alfalfa..... | 20 | Corn (Cont.) | | Grass (Cont.) | | 3 | 522,720 | 6 | 907 |
| Beans Field | | Egyptian Wheat | 6 | Sudan Drill | 3 | 4 | 392,040 | 6 | 806 |
| Tepary..... | 10 | Broom | 15 | Sudan Broadcast | 10 | 6 | 174,240 | 6 | 726 |
| Pink..... | 30 | Flax | 30 | Millets | | 1 | 43,560 | 7 | 888 |
| Navy..... | 20 | Grain | | Uearl, Drills | 6 | ½ | 19,360 | 8 | 680 |
| Sojo..... | 30 | Barley | 100 | Pearl, Broadcast | 30 | 2 | 21,780 | 9 | 537 |
| English or Broad | 50 | Oats | 80 | Common | 30 | 2½ | 10,890 | 10 | 435 |
| Buckwheat..... | 30 | Rye | 60 | German | 30 | 3 | 6,960 | 11 | 360 |
| Clover | | Spelts | 50 | Hungarian | 40 | 3½ | 14,520 | 12 | 302 |
| Alsike..... | 10 | Grass | | Japanese | 35 | 4 | 7,260 | 14 | 222 |
| Burr Clover..... | 15 | Afelia | 5 | Siberian | 30 | 3½ | 4,840 | 15 | 193 |
| Crimson..... | 15 | Aus. Salt Bush | ½ | Peas, Field | | 4 | 3,555 | 16 | 170 |
| Egyptian..... | 15 | Bermuda | 10 | Canadian | 75 | 4 | 10,890 | 16½ | 160 |
| Japanese..... | 20 | Brome | 20 | Blue Prussian | 75 | 5 | 5,445 | 17 | 150 |
| Melilotus Indica | 20 | Crested Dogstail | 30 | Garbanza | 40 | 5 | 3,630 | 18 | 134 |
| Melilotus Alba | 15 | Ky. Blue for Pasture | 50 | Lentils | 40 | 4½ | 2,722 | 19 | 120 |
| Red..... | 15 | Ky. Blue for Lawn | 175 | Pea, Cow | | 4½ | 2,150 | 20 | 108 |
| White..... | 12 | Orchard | 35 | Whippoorwill | 50 | 5 | 18,712 | 25 | 69 |
| Corn | | Rye | 10 | Blackeye | 30 | 5 | 4,356 | ... | ... |
| Field..... | 10 | Red Top | 15 | New Era | 50 | 5 | 2,904 | 30 | 48 |
| Ensilage..... | 75 | Timothy | 20 | Peanuts in Shell | 35 | 5 | 2,178 | 33 | 40 |
| Egyptian..... | 6 | Hungarian | 30 | Rape | 5 | 5 | 1,742 | 40 | 27 |
| Kaffir..... | 6 | Mesquite | 35 | Rice | 80 | 5½ | 1,440 | 50 | 17 |
| Feterita..... | 6 | Hemp | 25 | Sunflower | 4 | 6 | 1,200 | 60 | 12 |
| Milo Maize..... | 6 | | | | | 6½ | 1,031 | 66 | 10 |

LAWN GRASS SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

LAWN CULTURE

A beautiful and well-kept lawn adds more to the appearance and value of a home than any one other outside attraction and in San Diego it takes very little work to keep it looking well all seasons of the year.

The following simple rules will assist you very much in making a new lawn and in keeping up an old one.

Soil Preparation. If you are putting in a new lawn in the dry season of the year, soak the ground thoroughly with water twenty-four to forty-eight hours before you attempt to spade it up. When spading it be sure to break up all lumps to insure it settling evenly. After spading rake it over thoroughly, being sure to pulverize all surface lumps, and if possible roll it with a good garden roller. Be careful to have lawn slope in conformity with lot and sidewalk to insure good drainage. When ground is well prepared and made smooth as possible, sow your seed, giving it good, even distribution, at the rate of about one pound to one hundred and fifty square feet. The average ratio of mixing lawn seed in this section is one pound of White Clover to three or four pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass.

After sowing seed rake in lightly and cover with mill shavings to depth of half an inch. When well screened and old stable manure is obtainable, shavings are not necessary. This top dressing is very essential in the starting of a lawn, as it prevents the ground surface from drying out too rapidly in the summer months, and protects the young grass in the cooler weather of winter, and helps to prevent washing.

In wetting down a new lawn care should be taken not to let the water run in streams as it will wash out the seed. Buy a Ross sprinkler and soak it good twice a day until sod is well started. Any good hand sprinkler that will make a soft misty spray will be satisfactory. After the grass of your new lawn is up, do not attempt to weed it until it has been cut a few times, as many of the weeds will die out by cutting and your grass seed will have a chance to form a sod, which will not be injured by weeding later on.

All the grass seed we purchase is as free from weed seed as is possible to buy, and we have it all tested in government laboratories, but all soils are impregnated with weed seed, so do not blame your lawn seed for the weeds that come in a new lawn.

Fertilization. If your new lawn does not grow fast enough and your soil is impoverished, we recommend the use of Nulife Fertilizer, which can be used at the time of making your lawn or after it is well started.

Nulife Fertilizer is a quick action preparation made in Southern California for conditions that exist here, and we do not hesitate in recommending it for lawn and garden purposes.

OLD LAWNS

Every few years in Southern California, lawns are liable to become root bound and infested with Bermuda Grass (Devil Grass) giving them a dry or burnt appearance. While we select our grass seeds from sections where there is no Bermuda Grass, yet this pest is more or less present in all of California, and it can get into a lawn by a great many different ways.

When a lawn has become root bound or infested with Bermuda Grass the best treatment is to give it a thorough overhauling with a "Lawn Cultivator" cutting all the grass runners loose and opening up the soil to allow air, water and light to enter. After your lawn is thoroughly worked over and trimmed down with your mower, sow the bare spots with grass seed, white clover preferably, rake in lightly and apply a good commercial fertilizer and keep thoroughly wet until seed starts. If lawn is very bare a top dressing of mill shavings will assist and it can be swept off lawn when grass is well up. We recommend our commercial fertilizer over barn yard manure, as it is free from weeds and will dissolve quickly going to the roots of the plants. It is necessary for all plants to have food sufficient to perfect growth.

CAUTION! DO NOT apply Commercial Fertilizer too heavily at any time, but be sure to follow directions. Smaller and more frequent application will bring better results.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most popular of all the lawn grasses used in Southern California. A mixture of pure Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover makes by far the most attractive and durable lawn for this section. The Kentucky Blue Grass we offer is the best we can buy and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the trade. Lb., 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50 Postpaid. Write us for quantity price on Kentucky Blue grass.

WHITE CLOVER

The best variety of clover for lawn purposes. Used extensively in conjunction with Kentucky Bluegrass in making new lawns or by itself in renewing old lawns. Lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$8.00. Postpaid.

BERMUDA GRASS

Suitable for planting in sections where ground gets lots of hard usage and water is scarce. Should be sown in warm weather for best results. Lb., 75c. Postpaid.

HARRIS' SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

This is a mixture of White Clover, Kentucky Bluegrass, and Paceys Rye Grass particularly good for a quick lawn in the back yard where it will get considerable rough usage and not a great deal of care. Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00. Postpaid.

HARRIS' SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

A grand grass for sowing under trees, where no other grass will succeed. It makes a beautiful velvety lawn; grows much finer in leaf than Bluegrass and will stand in quite dense shade. 1 lb., 75c.. Postpaid.

PACEYS RYE GRASS

A fine grass for quick lawn; should be sown very thick and will produce a good lawn, withstanding drought much better than Kentucky Blue grass and making sod more quickly, but is a little more coarse in its growth. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50, Postpaid. Write us for quantity price on Paceys Rye Grass.

Fertilizers which are Particularly Adapted for Use on Lawns

NULIFE LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER

The verdict of all who have used the Nulife Lawn and Garden Fertilizer is that it is the most complete and satisfactory Lawn Dressing ever placed on the market. It is manufactured expressly for us and we guarantee that it contains all the elements required and in the proper proportions to produce a luxuriant growth. It is a clean, practically odorless material and can be applied without offending one's sense of smell or sight. Being quick in action the effect can be noticed within a very short time by the rich, green coloring and that velvety appearance so much sought after. After applying, the sprinkling of the hose brings it down to the roots of the grass, stimulating them to greater activity, and producing a thick sward and a firm growth which remains so throughout the season. Its superiority over stable manure can scarcely be estimated, as the latter, in addition to disfiguring the lawn by its unsightly appearance, also gives out an unpleasant odor, and always contains weeds and other undesirable seeds. Great care should be taken to distribute the Fertilizer evenly and in no greater quantities than recommended. It can be applied at any time during the year, but never while the grass is wet. This material is equally suitable for flower beds, or the home truck garden. 10 lb. Pkg., 70c.
 25 pound sack for 750 square feet.....\$1.25
 50 pound sack for 1500 square feet 2.25
 100 pound sack for 3000 square feet..... 4.00

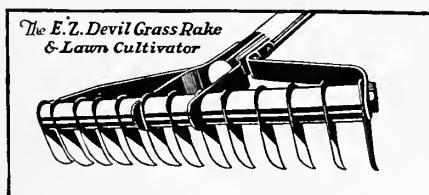
WRITE FOR NULIFE PAMPHLET

Nulife Fertilizer is just as successful for the growing of Flowers and Vegetables as it is for lawn purposes and can be used economically by putting a little of it in trenches beside your growing plants or working it in the soil before you sow your seed. Caution—Do not put it against live plants, as it will burn them. Let the plants absorb it through the soil.

Nulife Fertilizer has enough nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to insure growth, productiveness and vigor and is a well balanced plant food.

THE E. Z. LAWN CULTIVATOR

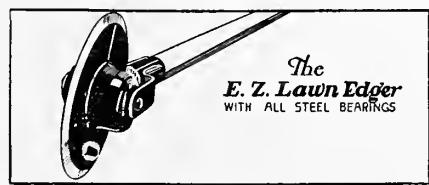
Use cultivator frequently during the summer months to prevent Devil Grass from matting, which excludes light and air from the soil and chokes out Blue Grass and Clover.



Price \$2.25

THE E. Z. LAWN EDGER

Does away with the back breaking job of trimming with shears.



Price \$1.25

GROZ-IT BRAND PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

The ordinary manure, which is so necessary to plant life, has many objectionable features, when used close to the dwelling. It is unsightly, has a disagreeable odor, draws flies and insects, etc.; likewise it is too bulky to be used to the best advantage.

In its place we offer you a highly concentrated, pulverized natural sheep manure, packed in sacks, light, dry, odorless, FREE FROM WEED SEEDS and all foreign matter, with a plant food value many times that of ordinary manure. By taking sheep manure from animals fed on cottonseed meal and cake and alfalfa hay (highly nitrogenous foods) and storing and ageing this material for several years under climatic conditions that remove the moisture and prevent leaching and fermentation, a natural manure has been obtained, which is then pulverized.

After being spread on the grass and watered, the manure disappears, so that while undergoing fertilization, the beauty of the lawn is not impaired. Valuable in run-down city gardens, as it adds humus and vegetable matter which are essential for all vegetation. Use at the rate of 100 pounds to every 400 square feet in a dry form.

Makes the richest and safest liquid manure, using two pounds to five gallons of water once a week.

Remember that Groz-it Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure is aged for several years and will not burn your plants, no matter in what quantities you use it—but as it is highly concentrated a little goes a long way. 100 lb. sack, \$1.75, F. O. B. our store.

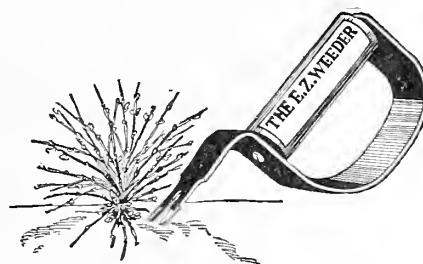
PEAT HUMUS

Peat Humus is a product of decayed vegetation—the accumulation of the ages. It is a rich, dark-colored, sweet smelling material taken from natural deposits far enough below the earth's surface to be entirely free from the seeds of weeds and the germs of plant and animal disease.

When the physical character of the soil is right, and it fails to yield good crops, it is either on account of the lack of plant food or because the elements of the plant food present are in an unavailable form through the absence of beneficial soil organisms. Organic matter is the basis of productiveness and agricultural experts all agree that Humus is the most desirable form in which organic matter can exist in the soil.

Peat Humus is a complete soil builder and is valuable not alone for its own content of nitrogen, but also because of its power, developed to a remarkable degree, of absorbing and holding the free ammonia liberated from other nitrogenous fertilizers, should they be used. Through the activities of the nitrogen fixing bacteria with which it is inoculated, it is continually adding nitrogen to the soil to replace that taken out by growing crops. Working a quantity of Peat Humus into the surface soil before seeding a new lawn will materially aid in the germination and growth of the grass. Pkg., 25c.; 100 lb. sack, \$2.00.

E. Z. WEEDER



Price 25c.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKEs

ALCACHOFA

Artichokes are cultivated for the edible bud, which resembles a giant thistle. The plants want a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plant in boxes in January and the young plants transplant in March or April.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green, with tinge of purple at base. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25; 1/4 lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS are obtainable during the months of December, January, February and March. Write us for prices.

JERUSALEM OR TUBEROUS ROOTED ARTICHOKE. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. The tubers are also edible, and are delicious when well cooked. These tubers are obtainable in the winter months. Write us for prices.

ASPARAGUS

ESPARAGO

Plant seed from January to May.

CULTURE. Being a perennial asparagus should be planted where it will not be disturbed. If it is planted only for private use, the row or rows should be established at one side of the garden patch, where it will not be in the way when cultivating the other parts of the garden. Asparagus requires a deep, rich, cool soil, heavily manured and thoroughly tilled. Plant seed in beds or rows, cover about 1 inch. Keep watered and weeded first year, and if too thick in bed thin out to two or three inches apart, and you get better roots. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows three to four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Two year old plants are preferable for transplanting, they will then produce the following spring. Cultivation should be done early in the spring before the shoots start and in the fall after "cutting" is over. Cut the foliage off as soon as it begins to turn yellow and burn it so as to prevent rust getting started and also to get rid of the seed which if allowed to get onto the ground will be coming up all over the patch and be a nuisance. Cover with heavy dressing of manure during winter. It takes about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about two pounds of seed. An ounce will produce 300 good plants.

PALMETTO. This is the standard variety grown for general garden purposes, especially for shipping. Shoots are light green and tinted slightly with pink. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

ARGENTUIL. An excellent variety for the canner and the early shipper. This variety is now more extensively grown by large planters and shippers because it is more prolific and stands shipping better. Also its purple tinge is attractive, and its excellent flavor puts it on an equal with the Palmetto for table use. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

MARY WASHINGTON. This is the latest introduction of the rust resistant varieties and the best with the advantage over all other varieties of being earlier, which means so much to the grower. Seed is very scarce. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS are obtainable during the months of November, December, January, February and March. Write us for prices.

BEANS

FRIJOLES

All our prices on beans in pkt. and pound lots are postpaid. WRITE US FOR PRICES ON QUANTITY LOTS.

Plant snap beans from January to September.

CULTURE. Beans respond very readily to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam is the most desirable. The use of manure is advisable, but should be used sparingly as it might make the plant run too much to vine. There is no plant more sensitive

to cold and wet than the bean. We therefore advise not to plant until the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result in planting in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half inches deep and thin the younger plants 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, about 2 feet apart each way.

KEEP THEM COMING

For rotation, plant at intervals of from one to two weeks. The plants until time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into blossom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod Bean

BUSH, GREEN POD

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Of robust growth, producing beautiful, long, straight, round-podded snaps, which are absolutely stringless. By reason of its unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness, this is one of the most popular of the green-podded snaps, either for market or family use. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

CANADIAN WONDER. Flatpod; of good flavor; not stringless, but tender. A great favorite with gardeners for winter or late fall planting. Very luxuriant and continuous bearer. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

ENGLISH OR BROAD WINDSOR. The celebrated Broad Bean of England. A rich bean of marked flavor; used green, shelled like the Lima; grows on a straight, stiff stalk about 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

EARLY REFUGEE OR 1000 TO 1. A very early variety; medium length pods; fleshy; round, seeds pink, marbled with red. This bean is growing in popularity with the home gardener as it is a good yielder. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35. Postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. A yellow seeded long, green pod bean, that under favorable conditions will produce snap beans in six weeks from time of planting. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c. Postpaid. Do not fail to get our price on large quantities of beans. Write us.

BUSH, WAX POD

NEW ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX. We have received, during the last few months, a great many reports on the wonderful production the gardeners have been getting from this new bean. It is a rust resistant variety, and produces an abundance of round, creamy, yellow pods, which are meeting with great favor on the green bean market. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 50c.; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.. Write us for quantity price on this bean.

GOLDEN WAX. One of the most popular in cultivation; pods are long flat and golden yellow; seed white, mottled with two shades of purplish red. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear, creamy white color. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

VENTURA WONDER WAX. Sometimes called Davis White Kidney Wax. A great variety for the market grower. Very early and hardy, straight, long, yellow flat pods, white seed. A great yielder. Good also for white bean to shell. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., 3.00. Postpaid.

CLIMBING OR POLE

WHITE SEED KENTUCKY WONDER, RUST RESISTANT. We have obtained this year a very good strain of the White Seeded Kentucky Wonders, with the added qualities of being practically immune to rust. In going through a field of them one will see an occasional plant that has rusted, but by far the majority of the vines will be absolutely free of rust. The White Kentucky Wonder has been a very popular bean with the market gardener ever since its introduction on account of the bright green, round, tender pods, heavy crop produced, and its excellent shipping qualities. We certainly recommend this bean, more particularly for late winter and early spring planting. It matures about ten days earlier than the old Kentucky Wonder. The seeds, when dried, are pure white. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 50c.; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Write us for special prices on larger quantities.

BROWN SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER, RUST RESISTANT. The Brown Seeded Kentucky Wonder Bean seems to be the logical one for late summer and early fall planting in this section, but a number of the growers have been fighting shy of this variety for the last year or two on account of the possibility of their being attacked by the rust. The stock we are offering this year is decidedly rust resistant; in fact, we saw fields of these beans this fall planted right in the same neighborhood with the ordinary Brown Kentucky Wonders and where the ordinary beans were a complete failure, due to the rust, these beans produced a very heavy crop. However, they should be dusted occasionally with sulphur to help ward off the mildew. The smooth, round pods are a little more slender than the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder. This variety is highly recommended for late summer and early fall planting. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 50c.; 10 lbs., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Write us for special prices on larger quantities

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. A pole bean of the Kentucky Wonder type bearing long, flat wax colored pods and is a heavy yielder. Very popular with the home gardener. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

SCARLET RUNNER OR ARBOR BEAN. The well-known and old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It not only holds its place as a flower, but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Seed large, bright scarlet, heavily blushed with purple. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 45c. Postpaid.

LIMA BEANS

BUSH

Lima beans are a nourishing and delicious bean, either when used as a green shelled bean or when mature and dry, and are especially adapted to Southern California, where they are grown in their greatest perfection.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. We have taken particular pains this year to grow some really good Fordhooks, and judging from the looks of the field and sample of seed, we have been successful. In

fact, we have never seen a better looking field of Fordhook Bush Limas than the one from which our seed was produced this year. The Bush is a vigorous grower about two feet high, erect and strong. There are from three to five nice plump beans in each pod, which are born in clusters of from three to five on long spikes, making the picking very easy. To get the best results they should be planted one foot apart in rows three and one-half feet apart. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Postpaid.

Write us for special prices on larger quantities.

MONSTROUS BUSH LIMA. A typical product of the climate and soil of Southern California. It is the largest bean in existence, and the best, having a flavor exactly like the little wild chestnut of the east. No home gardener will be without this bean after having once grown and tasted it. This is surely the bean for the south. Plant six feet apart in rows eight feet apart, allowing only one stalk to grow in a hill. The vines completely cover the ground, although planted eight feet apart. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 55c. Postpaid.

POLE LIMA

KING OF THE GARDEN. One of the best and most popular main crop varieties. It is medium early and has very long pods, 5½ to 6½ inches long, which are well filled with four or five good-sized beans. The pods are very straight and handsome, and the fine, hardy vines bear abundantly. Pkt., 10c.; 1 lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

COMMERCIAL BEANS

We carry in season a complete line of Blackeyes, Lady Washington, Navy, Pink, Red Kidney, Soy and other varieties of Commercial Beans for seed purposes, including Field Limas, which are sold according to market conditions. If you are interested write us for prices.

SERVICE POINTERS

We carry a complete line of spray material and sprayers, and if your beans are bothered with rust, mildew, aphis or other troubles we have the remedy.

Watch for the slightest indication of mildew. When it appears, spray with the Anchor Brand of Sulphur. This will not only arrest any further advance of mildew, but it will fertilize the soil and destroy any germs of Fungi that may be there. It will also eradicate Nematode. For application use the American Beauty duster.

CONTROL OF GARDEN INSECTS AND FUNGUS

Insects take their food in two ways, some feed on the foliage of plants while others suck the plant juices through the tube-like beak which they insert into the tissue of their host plant. Because of this difference in feeding habits it is necessary to use different control methods. Leaf eating insects, such as beetles, caterpillars, and worms may be destroyed by applying Arsenate of Lead in liquid form as a spray while sucking insects such as plant lice must be killed by contact sprays such as Black Leaf "40". Aphis, or plant lice, are one of the most troublesome insects and in the control of these it is necessary also to control the Argentine Ant, for they harbor and protect, aphis, scale and mealy bug in return for the honey dew secretion which is the natural food supply of the Argentine Ant. An application of contact spray will destroy the aphis that are on the plant at the time of spraying, but within a day or two the Argentine Ant will have placed more aphis on the tender foliage of the plant and immediately they begin to multiply. The use of Antrol throughout the garden will assist materially in controlling aphis, mealy bug, and scale and it is very difficult to control these in the garden or orchard infested with the ants.

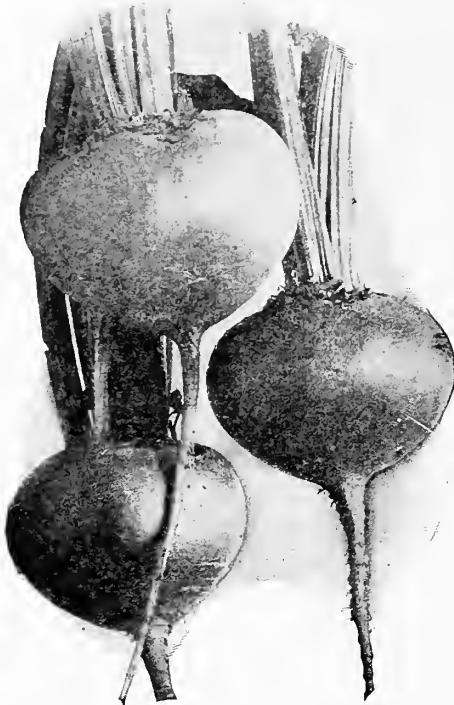
Citrus Trees, Roses and Fruit Trees are very often infested with scale and these should be sprayed frequently with Volck. For peach leaf curl, spray in December with Lime and Sulphur Solution and again in the Spring when the buds begin to show color. For the cure and prevention of mildew on Roses, spray frequently with Qua-Sul and this will also be found effective in the control of red spider as well as other fungus and insect pests.

We carry in stock at all times during their season Onion Sets, Horseradish Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants, etc.

TABLE BEETS

REMOLACHA

CULTURE. Beets may be planted all the year round where the temperature does not fall below 25 degrees. Sow the seed one inch deep in well prepared, moist soil in rows eight or ten inches apart, or on ridges same as lettuce. Drill ten pounds of seed per acre. Thin out to one plant every three inches, and transplant the discarded plants in any convenient spot about the garden. The Egyptian is a small, dark red, flat, smooth variety. It is sweetest and best for the table. Irrigate about every two weeks, unless the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is found to be necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in ten weeks and continue in prime condition for another ten weeks. Two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. A turnip-shaped variety with dark-red flesh showing zones of a lighter shade, short, dark leaves; a good table variety and very early. The market gardener's favorite. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED. A splendid deep red turnip beet, with very small, upright tops, early maturing, and makes nice round, finely shaped roots. This is one of the finest of all for early market or home use. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid. Write us for quantity prices.

SERVICE POINTERS

GYPSUM applied to the soil at the rate of 10 lbs. per 100 square feet corrects acidity, loosens up stiff adobe soils, binds together light, sandy soils, kills or discourages many insects as cutworms, etc., and releases foods for immediate assimilation by growing plants.

SWISS CHARD

Belongs to Beet family and same culture should be used. Stem and leaves used for greens; also largely used as a green food for chickens.

A rank grower. Root not edible.

GIANT LUCULLUS. A variety with very thick, heavy leaf stems. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE. Sometimes called Spinach Beet. Used for greens for chickens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as a salad. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

STOCK BEETS OR MANGELS

GOLDEN TANKARD. Recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities. It is of rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yielding heavy crops of fine-shaped roots. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 60c. Postpaid.

GIANT HALF SUGAR. A cross between a Mangel and a Sugar Beet. Is almost as large as a Mangel and contains nearly as much sugar as a Sugar Beet. The roots are a light bronze-green, grown well out of the ground and are very easily harvested. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 60. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. The largest of all the mangels and the heaviest cropper. Skin is red; flesh white zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet, and is recommended as superior to all others. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 60c. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity prices on table and stock beets.

SUGAR BEETS

Are also used for stock feeding. Sow from October to May, in drills three feet apart. Thin out to stand half foot apart in rows. It is sometimes desirable to grow smaller roots as they contain a larger percentage of dry feeding matter, in which case plant closer together. Keep well cultivated.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. This is considered the most desirable variety for sugar. It is also desirable for feeding to stock. The roots, while rather shorter than some varieties, are thick in diameter, and yield an immense crop on rich land. The largest diameter is at, or just below, the surface of the soil, then tapering rather quickly. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 75c. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity prices on Beets.

SERVICE POINTERS

1. Do not plant close, give vegetables enough room to grow.
2. Never water any newly planted plot until after the seed comes up, but have soil good and moist when planting.
3. Irrigation is always preferable over sprinkling.
4. Cultivation as soon as possible following each irrigation is essential.
5. Try to keep all growing stuff growing continuously, a check in growth almost equals a failure.
6. Always have ground good and wet where you transplant any plant to permanent location.
7. Be sure to protect newly transplanted plants with paper cone or something for two or three days. Remove cover in evening.
8. We recommend Nulife Fertilizer.
9. To keep succession of vegetables for home use plant seed now, then repeat planting two to three weeks hence. Don't let your garden run out.
10. Early varieties mean a quick maturing variety. Late varieties mean it requires longer to mature.

Do not misconstrue these designations and think they mean to plant only early or late.

BROCCOLI

BROCOLI

Should be treated the same as cauliflower, which it resembles. In fact, it is practically a coarse summer cauliflower, more divided in the head, grows larger and taller and is harder and easier to grow.

ST. VALENTINE. (A pure white strain) is the best. Our seed is of the English type grown extensively in the north. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

BERZADE BRUSELAS

Culture same as cauliflower or cabbage.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF. The standard variety. Grows to two or three feet high and the stems have from 30 to 40 small heads, which are broken off and cooked like cabbage. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.35. Postpaid.

CABBAGE

COL REPOLLO

We do not hesitate in saying that there is no better cabbage grown than the winter cabbage raised around San Diego. This cabbage matures from November to April and the grower will always get good prices on the Eastern Market.

CULTURE. The secret of growing hardy plants is to thoroughly prepare the soil in the seed bed. Plow the soil to a depth of eight or ten inches, pulverize well. Sow it in drills, not too freely, about one-half inch deep, press the soil firmly over the seed; this is important. In about six weeks transplant in rows three feet apart, one foot in the row for Winnigstad, eighteen inches for large heading varieties. Keep the crop well watered and cultivated for when the growth is checked the seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. This accounts for much cabbage going to seed. Early varieties mature about three and one-half months from transplanting, late varieties about five months.

Should there be a cold spell when the thermometer lingers below 25 degrees, just at the time the cabbage begins to head, you may expect 25 per cent of your crop to shoot to seed.

CABBAGE PLANTS. We keep a constant supply of the leading varieties of cabbage plants during the greater part of the year. Price per dozen, 15c.; per 100, \$1.00.

For larger quantities, price on application.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. Undoubtedly an extra fine cabbage for all conditions; grand for market growing and unequalled for home gardening. Its heading qualities are sure, quality the best. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

DANISH BALLHEAD. This is the most popular of all late varieties for winter use because of its great solidity of head, and its unequalled keeping and shipping qualities. Danish Ballhead has superseded nearly all other varieties for winter use. The heads are the right market size—not too large, very hard and heavy, weighing a fourth more than other varieties of equal size; the leaves are fine grained and deliciously tender. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. Head large, oval or nearly round, solid, crisp and tender, maturing with early summer. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. A variety that is much prized in Europe, and also by those who are familiar with it in this country. It is very sweet and crisp, and always tender. Heads medium size and fairly compact. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A decidedly pointed head of good size and fine quality—the most sharply pointed of all Cabbages. One of the hardiest varieties, resists cold, wet and insect pests to a degree which makes it very desirable. We recommend it as one of the best varieties. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. A good variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

CHINESE CABBAGE

This variety of cabbage is a growing favorite with the poultry

raiser, as it yields an abundance of succulent leaves for feeding. Our seed is imported stock.

CULTURE. Grow it as you do lettuce; transplant 10 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

Boiled with beef or pork it is excellent, having a much more pleasing flavor than cabbage. The inner leaves make better cold slaw. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50. Postpaid.



Oxheart Carrot

CARROTS

ZANAHORIA

CULTURE. Although carrots are hardy after the plant is established it is difficult to get a good stand unless the soil is well prepared and of such a nature that it will not bake, for the seeds are small and slow to germinate.

Carrots are sown the year around in deeply tilled, sandy, loam soil. Sow one inch deep in rows 15 to 20 inches apart. Thin out to 4 inches apart when plants are two inches high. Keep well cultivated and irrigate every week. Four pounds will plant one acre, one ounce 100 feet of drill.

CHANTENAY. A good general purpose variety; five or six inches long, stump rooted; about three inches thick at top; tapering slightly; bright orange color. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

DANVER'S HALF LONG. The best variety and the most largely used, not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. The perfect type is about eight inches long, and about two and a half inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a sort of half point at the bottom. Color is a bright orange scarlet. It is a very heavy crop. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

FRENCH FORCING. The best variety for forcing. Globe shaped; color, bright orange. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

LONG ORANGE. One of the best long varieties. A heavy cropper, growing entirely under the ground, preventing the crown from becoming tough and woody. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

OXHART. A short, heavy, thick variety, heavy yielder, and very desirable especially for heavy soils. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

STOCK CARROTS

CULTURE. Drill in rows 12 inches apart, and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows. It requires five pounds of seed to plant an acre. Carrots are healthy food for stock of all kinds, and should be more generally grown.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Is raised exclusively for stock, grows to a very large size, and is easily gathered. Will keep four or five months after pulling. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Is similar to the above, but with a light orange color; said to be richer, but does not keep so well. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

COLIFLOR

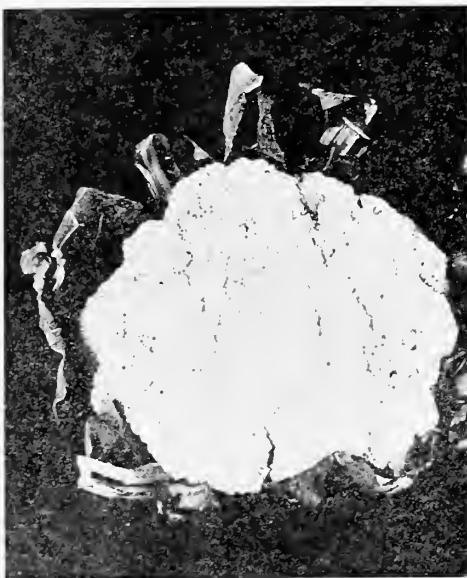
Winter grown Cauliflower is another successful crop grown around San Diego, and our wonderful climate makes it possible to place Cauliflower on the market during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March. We especially recommend our imported strain of Early Snowball and many of our customers have had good success with the California grown seed.

The culture of Cauliflower is very similar to that of Cabbage, but a trifle more care must be used to see that the plants never receive any setback in their growth. Cauliflower requires an abundant and uniform, but not excessive, supply of moisture. The land should be well drained and irrigations should be frequent.

Plant the seeds in beds in June for the fall crop and transplant about the first of August. For winter crops seed may be sown in December, and the plants set in place any time during February.

EARLY SNOWBALL (European Grown). This variety is the standard by which all others are judged. It makes the smoothest and most solid heads, but the growth is not very vigorous and it is often necessary to tie the leaves over the head for protection. There are many strains of this variety of varying degrees of excellence and at varying prices. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we find it well suited to local conditions. Pkt., 25c.; oz., \$3.00; 1/4 lb., \$10.00. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price on this seed



Early Snowball Cauliflower

EARLY SNOWBALL (California Grown). We have been having very good reports from our strain of this seed, it is similar to the European Grown, but takes a little longer to mature a head. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.75. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PEARL. Like the other strains of Pearl Cauliflower it may be depended upon to head up properly. The seed should be planted in May in order to make the crop in November. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.75. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price on this seed.

LATE PEARL. Late Pearl Cauliflower attains a height of three to four feet. Produces large firm, white heads. Plant seed during July to harvest in January and February. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.75. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price on this seed.

SERVICE POINTERS

FOR CABBAGE WORMS use Corona Dry Arsenate of Lead in dry form before cabbage is one-half grown. After cabbage is one-half grown use Corona Dry in a spray mixture according to directions.

FOR APHIS spray with Black Leaf "40" (Nicotine Sulphate) at rate of one teaspoonful to one gallon of water. Add a little Fish Oil Soap for a spreader. A new remedy for Aphids is **NICO GARDEN DUST** to be used dry.

On account of our mild climate California is subject to numerous insect pests which will cause very little trouble if taken in time. We carry a complete line of all kinds of spray material and spray pumps.

CHAYOTE

SECHLUM EDULE

CULTURE. Plant fruit in the open ground after it has sprouted, covering with four inches of earth and protect from frost. Water sparingly until vine is about twelve inches high; then gradually increase until hot weather, when it will require copious watering.

CHAYOTE. A delicious vegetable vine, fine for Pergolas, some vines bearing from 150 to 300 in one season. Large sized, pear-shaped fruit, which is used like squash, but is of much finer flavor. Planting season from November 1 to February. Each, 25c. Postpaid. Dozen, \$2.00. Postage Extra.

COLLARDS

CABA

GEORGIA. A tall, loose form of cabbage, grown in the south as a substitute for cabbage, and which may be successfully grown in summer. The leaves, when cooked, are tender, delicate and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; 1/4 lb., 65c. Postpaid.

CELERY

APIO

Good money has been made in the past few years in the growing of winter celery in this section and we recommend our direct importation of **FRENCH GROWN GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING**.

Sow the seed in frame or open ground. When about three inches high, transplant about four inches apart in well pulverized soil to make the plants more stocky; water and protect until well rooted; then transplant in furrows or trenches about 8 or 10 inches deep, six inches apart in the trench. To blanch, draw the earth to the roots from time to time as the plants grow, thus filling up the trench. The soil should be thoroughly enriched by the liberal use of well rotted manure. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, FRENCH GROWN (Tall or New Type French). This new type is entirely different from the old dwarf type, which it has practically superseded in this section. It is fully a month earlier; blanches easier and whiter and makes a larger and much taller plant. We do not particularly recommend it for long distance shipping, but for local market and shipping comparatively short distances it is very good. This celery is a rapid grower, the outer leaves growing quite tall. Care should be used that it is not marketed too soon before the heart is matured enough. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.75. Postpaid. Write us for special quantity price.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, FRENCH GROWN (Dwarf or Old Type). The old standard market and shipping variety. Foliage bright green tinged with yellow. Plants are stocky with broad, thick stalks that easily blanch to a clear creamy white. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$6.75. Postpaid. Write us for special quantity price.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, CALIFORNIA GROWN. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00; 1/4 lb., \$3.00. Write us for special quantity price.

GOLDEN PLUME OR WONDERFUL. A variety of quite recent origin and as an early Celery, whether for shipping or local market, has become very popular, and in some sections is preferred to the Golden Self Blanching, being a week or ten days earlier. It is self blanching and the yellow color is decided, while the large heart blanches to a beautiful pearly white color and the individual stalks are always of the finest flavor, brittle and without any stringiness. In growth the plant is stout and stocky and more resistant to disease than the other self blanching types. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$5.00. Write us for special quantity price.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY. Sow seed some time in April and treat the young plants the same as you would celery. Set plants out in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the rows. When the roots are two inches in diameter they are ready for use.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE. Large roots with quite a smooth surface. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

CORN

SWEET OR SUGAR

The choicest Sweet Corn is only had where it is possible to cook it within an hour after picking.

If you wish to have Sweet Corn at its best, pick or pull the ears when the kernel may be easily punctured with the thumb nail. Arrange to make successive plantings throughout the season so as to insure a supply just in the right condition.

Contrary to general belief Corn is raised successfully in most of California. It makes a profitable field crop and Sweet Corn is a most delicious garden vegetable.

Corn requires a rich loam soil, and thorough cultivation. It may be planted in many localities where frost is not common, any time from February to September, and enjoy roasting ears nearly the whole year. Plant in hills from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Thin to two or three stalks to the hill to insure good sized ears.

BLACK MEXICAN. Kernels bluish black when ripe, but white when ready for cooking; is very sweet and tender, and a leading favorite. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The best for family use. Has long white cob, closely filled with long, white kernels, irregularly on cob. It is very finely flavored and sweet. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. The earliest of all corn, and the first to make ears. Plant dwarf and stocky and grains of fair quality. It is really a field corn, but is used as sweet corn on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

GOLDEN BANTAM. An extra early dwarf variety. Ears of medium size, thickly set with rich, yellow kernels of a most delicious flavor. This variety has become a general favorite on account of its earliness, hardiness and extra fine quality. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

OREGON EVERGREEN. This is without doubt the best sweet corn ever grown, and is a great favorite among market growers in this section. It is very productive, bearing long, well-filled ears, and is of a particularly fine flavor. Many varieties of sweet corn do not thrive as well in California as in the east, and it has sometimes been said that good sweet corn is not to be had here. This variety, however, seems particularly adapted to our local conditions, and produces ears of the very finest quality. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. A good bearer of large, well filled ears of best quality. The stalk is a rank grower, and useful for dairy fodder. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

Do not fail to write us for sack prices on Sweet and Field Corn, as we carry large stocks on hand during the season.

SERVICE POINTER

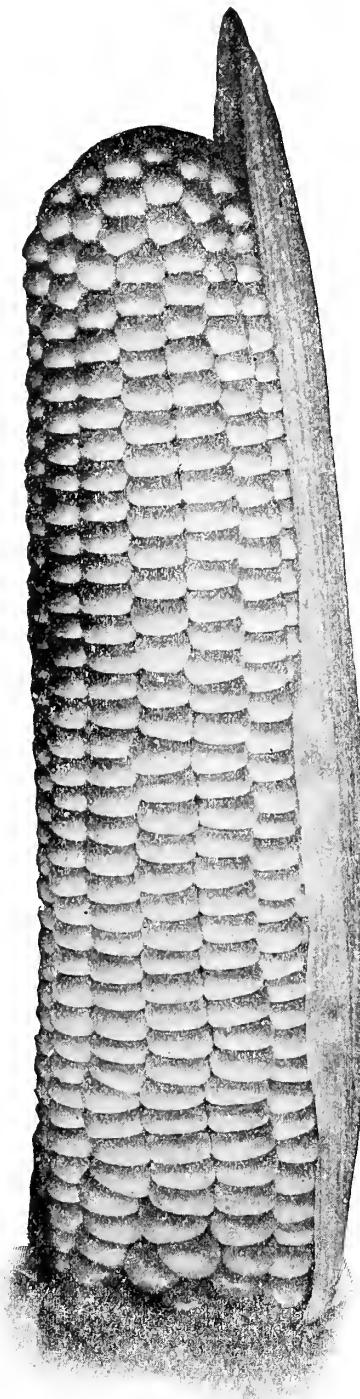
ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD placed on the ends of the ears just as they come into silk will prevent the ravages of corn worm and increase your yield of clean, perfect corn.

**DON'T FORGET TO SEE OUR
CANARIES, GOLD FISH AND OTHER
PETS
also
BIRD CAGES AND FISH BOWLS**

POP CORN

GOLDEN QUEEN. A very popular corn for this section. Large, smooth, yellow ears; a good popper and very prolific. Price, lb., 30c. Postpaid.

WHITE RICE. A very popular variety; very prolific; small ear; kernels long and sharp pointed. Lb., 30c.



Oregon Evergreen Corn

By far the most popular Sweet Corn in Southern California.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to conditions which may arise, beyond our control, such as crop shortage or failure, etc., the prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. As a rule and whenever possible, however, we expect to fill order at prices listed.

CRESS

MASTUERZO

CULTURE. Grown in rows sown rather thickly. Grows up again after cutting. Used in salads and for garnishing.

FINE CURLED (PEPPER GRASS). Quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery like a good parsley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental, crisp, and pungent; very refreshing. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.

WATER CRESS. Highly esteemed as a salad during the spring and fall. Also used as a garnish for meats during the winter. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and the young plants, transplanted to shallow water. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.

CHICORY

ACHICORIA

CULTURE. Sow any time except hottest weather, though early spring is preferable, in rows eighteen inches apart and three or four inches apart in a row. A deep-rooting plant requiring little care if soil is moist.

LARGE ROOTED MAGDEBURG. This variety is grown for its roots, which are dried or roasted and grown as a substitute or adulterant for coffee. The leaves can also be used, but should be cut when fresh. They make a splendid salad. To secure large roots, soil should be light, rich and deeply worked. Plants should be thinned from 4 to 6 inches apart and the seed sown $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, using 1 oz. to every 100 feet of row. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE. Is used as a salad and is most delicious served with French dressing and eaten like lettuce. Seed should be sown in June, July and August in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and the seedlings should be thinned out to stand not closer than 3 inches. In the fall, lift the plant, trim off the leaves and store in sandy soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

CUCUMBERS

PEPINO

Although our planting chart recommends the planting of Cucumbers from March to September, a number of gardeners have made a success of winter grown cucumbers, picking their crop at a time prices are high. While there is always an element of chance in this kind of crop for winter, yet the prices are always good, and some farmers figure it pays to take these chances. The favorite varieties for winter planting are Davis Perfect and Klondyke.

CULTURE. Plant six to twelve seeds in hills four to six feet apart. Get the seeds into damp soil about one inch. Rich, well watered soil is necessary to produce well formed cucumbers. One ounce of seed will plant 40 hills. Two pounds to the acre.

To control *Aphis* spray with Black Leaf 40 as directed on can.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. A rich, dark-green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about 7 inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even shape. Is early and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT. This cucumber has been a favorite for late spring and early summer planting. The fruits are eight to ten inches long, dark green and very attractive. It is also extra good for hothouse use. We especially recommend this variety for general use, both for the home and market garden. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Dark green, firm and crisp, 12 to 16 inches long. Very extensively grown. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellis, thus taking up very little room in the garden. The fruits are of good size and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

KLONDYKE. A favorite variety among our market gardeners. It is an improved strain of the famous White Spine. When suitable to ship the fruits average about 2 inches in diameter and 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy, white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

GHERKIN, OR WEST INDIA GHERKIN. An extremely small fruited variety, grown exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c. Postpaid.



Davis Perfect Cucumber

LEMON CUCUMBER

This cucumber is without doubt the most popular variety for the home garden and when ripe makes a delicious sweet pickle. This is a very nice sub-acid variety, and considered superb as a salad. The fruit is small and in appearance similar to a lemon. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c. Postpaid.

NOTICE: All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice.

SERVICE POINTERS

Don't sow your seeds too deep. Plant small seeds as Radish, Turnips, etc., and those of similar size $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Peas, Beans, etc., from 1 to 2 inches deep. Keep moist. Irrigate, if possible, and do not sprinkle.

DANDELION

AMARGON

CULTURE. It is used for greens and is much prized by epicures. Sow seed in the spring in rows 1 foot apart and thin plants to stand 1 foot apart in the row. Sandy loam soil is best suited.

IMPROVED. An early, large, broad-leaved variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.50. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT

BERENGENA

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it will always call for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine.

CULTURE. The seed should be sown in a hotbed during December or January; it is slow to germinate and requires a warm and even temperature. The plants should be ready to set out by April 1st, and may be planted as late as August 1st. Plant 18 inches apart. Keep well watered and pick closely as soon as large enough. In very warm protected spots they will survive the winter. Even if the foliage is destroyed sprouts may appear the following spring from the stem beneath the soil and mature marketable fruit the following May. Egg Plants require from four to six months to mature. One-fourth pound of seed is sufficient to plant an acre.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. New York is an early variety of the large oval-shaped, deep purple kind that tastes surprisingly like oysters when fried, and is of an indescribably delicate and alluring flavor when stewed. This variety of egg plant has superseded all other varieties in this section and is the only one we carry in stock. Should you desire other varieties we will secure them for you. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; 1/4 lb., \$2.50; lb., \$7.50 Postpaid.



ENDIVE

ENDIVA

Salad vegetable, which is very popular for winter use. Sow the seed in late summer and thin the plants to six inches apart. When quite well grown, tie the outer leaves at the top, thus blanching the inner leaves and heart.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN. Leaves broad light green; best for soup. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; 1/4 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

GREEN CURLED. The most universally used variety, and a very attractive plant. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; 1/4 lb., 65c. Postpaid.

GARLIC

AJO

CULTURE. Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the onion family. It has flat leaves and the bulb is composed of several parts of bulbs similar to those of a multiplier onion set. Garlic has a strong, penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We cannot offer seeds, but can supply bulbs or sets.

Prepare the ground as for onions, separate the sets and plant them in drills eight inches apart and four to six inches apart in the drill, covering two inches deep. Cultivate like onion sets. When the leaves turn yellow, pull bulbs and dry in the shade. It requires about 300 lbs. to plant an acre and can be planted from September to March. Write us for prices.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

This is a very popular boiling green and in Southern California can be grown the year around. It resembles cabbage in flavor, is a hardy plant and can be easily grown from seed. Plants are usually cut off when the leaves are six inches or more in length, but with the fine curled varieties the leaves can be gathered for use when of good size.

If the Tall Scotch variety is planted, the lower leaves should be carefully pulled off so that the plants can grow on and furnish a continuous supply. This is also true of Jersey or Tree Kale. One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 plants. Seed should be sown thinly in drills and reset 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. The kind most commonly used. Grows to a height of about 2 1/2 feet, leaves bright green and finely curled. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

JERSEY OR THOUSAND HEADED. Of vigorous growth, leaves large and smooth. Grown for poultry and stock only. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

KOHLRABI

This vegetable is a cross between a cabbage and a turnip. The edible portion is the large bulb which forms on the stem above the soil. We advise successive sowing in order to obtain tender bulbs, which have a mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor. It is a hardy plant and seed may be sown practically all the year around. Plant it like a turnip and thin to six inches apart in the rows. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c. Postpaid.

LEEK

PUERRO

CULTURE. Leek is a very hardy plant with a sweet onion-like flavor. It resembles the young onion growth in the spring as it does not bulb.

The neck or stems are blanched by drawing the earth up about them as the plant grows in size or they can be transplanted to trenches and the trench gradually filled as the plant grows. They should be planted in drills or rows 16 to 20 inches apart and the plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Plant seed in seed bed, broadcast or in drills, covered to the depth of one-half inch, and when they are about as thick as a good sized goose quill they should be transplanted.

LONDON FLAG—A large and strong plant, hardy. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

HERB PLANTS

We have a choice lot of the following herbs in plants: Catnip, Chives, Tarragon, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Rosemary, Lavender, Mint, etc. Large thrifty plants, 10c. each. Postage extra.

GOOD SEED

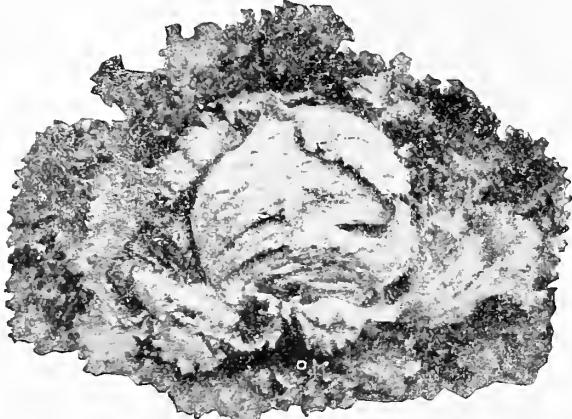
The seed is but the embryo of the future plant. Its development depends as much upon the preparation of the soil, timely planting, watering and cultivation, as upon the seed. Good seed that will bring satisfactory results in the hand of the experienced and careful grower may fail when planted by the inexperienced or careless. If ten persons buy seed from the same package, and nine succeed in making them grow successfully, and one fails and pronounces the seed worthless, the proper conclusion would be that the seed was good and that the judgment of the one was in error.

Before condemning the seedsman, the purchaser whose seeds have failed to grow should first consider whether or not:—the season was right, the soil in proper condition, the weather favorable; that he planted neither too deep nor too shallow and that the ground was kept sufficiently moist, yet not too soggy.

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Have the soil well pulverized and moist. Sow the seed in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and not over half inch deep. Do not allow the seed to get dry after being sown. When the plants are two inches high thin to about eight inches, or transplant. The transplanted plants will mature two to four weeks later than those grown direct from seed. Well watered, rich loam soil well worked and kept free from weeds insures a fine, brittle lettuce.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. This is a favorite lettuce; of a rich, creamy yellow; stands the summer heat better than the other varieties and forms a very hard head. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.



Iceberg Lettuce

ICEBERG. This is next to Los Angeles Market as the leading variety for the Southwest for the summer planting. Of course, it is better during the winter months, but not so solid as the Los Angeles Market, which is strictly a winter variety, while the Iceberg is a good all-season lettuce, and hundreds of carloads of Iceberg are being shipped when the other is not available. Iceberg Lettuce

planted later than March 1st should be grown on dark, heavy soil, because if grown on light, sandy soil, the heat of the sun reflected from the sand on the under side of the leaves causes them to burn almost to the heart. The light green, curled, red-tinged leaves of the Iceberg form heads as large as the Los Angeles Market, but not so solid, but it is as tender and crisp, and is of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON. Heads grow to remarkable size, resembling cabbage. This is a general favorite for home or market use. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES MARKET. This is the variety used almost exclusively in our local market and a great deal is shipped to other cities. A good many thousand acres of New York Lettuce are planted in the Imperial Valley every season. A large, solid heading variety with dark green leaves outside, but bleaches to a pure white inside. Some of the largest planting is done during September and October just after the new seed has been harvested. This new seed germinates very unevenly and is not at all satisfactory. We always carry over enough of the previous year's crop to take care of the fall planting. This one year old seed will all germinate at once and make a uniformly good growth. For the larger growers we have New York Lettuce Seed in original sealed bags. Write us for special price in sack lots. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

PARIS WHITE COS OR ROMAINE. The best of the Cos or Celery varieties. Forms a long, narrow head, leaves large and thick. Well folded head which blanches quickly. Crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Very popular with our foreign population. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON. A favorite early sort; large loose head. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CHICKEN LETTUCE. A new feed for chickens. Yields more than Kale. Does not make a head, but sends up a stout stalk, 3 to 4 feet high, just loaded with leaves. Economical to grow for when cut it starts again and again. It is unexcelled for poultry or rabbit feed. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

MUSKMELON

MUSCATE

CULTURE. Muskmelons must not under ordinary gardening conditions be planted until all danger of frost is past. This is usually March, and planting may continue until July 15th. Warm ground is essential to the germination of the seed, for if planted too early in the spring it will rot. It is highly important that your soil should be in proper planting condition. First, it must be thoroughly soaked or irrigated. Second, as quickly as the moisture has thoroughly penetrated and the soil is in a tillable or workable condition, spade or plow the ground and see that it is thoroughly pulverized. Third, prepare furrows 6 to 8 inches in depth and 5 to 7 feet apart, according to space you can spare. Fourth, plant the seed in the furrows about 6 feet apart, covering the seed not more than 1 inch deep and as the plant grows, gradually fill up the furrow about it with soil until level with surface.

Continuous cultivation is now necessary and where soil conditions require, systematic irrigation should be followed. Do not, however, irrigate close to the plant as it will cause dampening off, and other diseases. The roots of the plant being as long as the vine, close up irrigation is not necessary and in cultivation see that these roots are not disturbed, as it would ruin the plant. Practice frequent shallow cultivation. Plant 8 seeds to the hill and when thoroughly established pull out all but three. Two to three pounds of seed is used to an acre.

PERSIAN. A new variety, yellow flesh, heavily netted, but of smooth rind. Very sweet and of distinctive flavor. Splendid keeper—average weight about 7 pounds each—many much larger. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid. Do not fail to write us for quantity price on melons of all kinds.

BURRELL'S NETTED GEM. A fine strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Has a small seed cavity; rich and solid meat. Is well netted, of uniform size and has no superior among muskmelons. Flesh salmon colored. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. An early variety; green fleshed and very delicious. Fruit round and very thick meat. A general favorite. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

THE FAMOUS INDIANA MUSK MELON. It is with pleasure that we are able to offer this new variety of melon to our customers. It is heavily netted, very thick meat, a good keeper of exceptional flavor and is pronounced by many an improvement over the well known Tip Top. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

HEARTS OF GOLD. This melon runs very uniform in size. It is a splendid shipping variety and is increasing in use. The melons are oval to oblong in shape and are a little larger than the Rocky Ford variety. While it is a ribbed melon the ribs are not prominent and the melon is very heavily netted. The flesh is a rich orange color, fine grained and of excellent flavor. The seed cavity is small. It does not turn yellow when ripe, but retains its natural green color and remains solid and firm for days after it is picked from the vine. The vines are very strong growers and are rarely effected by rust. Hearts of Gold might be considered one of the leading commercial varieties in California for shipping purposes and we strongly recommend it be given a thorough trial. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

PINEAPPLE. A large, solid, green fleshed melon, heavily netted. A great favorite with the market gardeners for a number of years on account of its uniform size and good shipping qualities. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

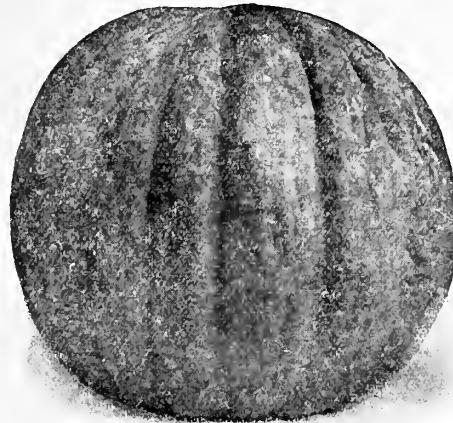
POLLOCK 10-25. This is the latest improved strain of the popular Rocky Ford. It eliminates every defect of all other strains. Perfect in size, shape, netting, flavor, and long keeping and good shipping qualities. Our seed is from one of the most reliable growers in Colorado. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

TIP TOP. Selected stock. A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the very best quality; every melon produced, big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one. They are sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. It is a strong grower and a heavy yielder, and of handsome appearance. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

MISSION BELL CANTALOUP. A truly splendid melon, largely raised in the Imperial Valley. The flesh is a full salmon color even up to the very rind, and is of unsurpassed flavor, bearing a high percentage of sugar. The rind is heavily netted and the melon is larger than medium size. Mission Bell is a vigorous grower and early bearer, and a splendid keeper, both on the vine and after it has been picked. For an all around family melon, here is a crackerjack, and it is an equal favorite with the market gardeners. You can't beat the Mission Bell. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.25. Postpaid.

OSAGE. Large melon, about three times the size of Rocky Ford. With its well netted, dark skin, smooth salmon-colored flesh of a superb rich flavor, it stands high with growers everywhere. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CASABAS or Winter Muskmelons



Improved Hybrid Casaba

IMPROVED HYBRID. The most popular of all the Casabas, being raised almost exclusively by the market gardeners on account of its good keeping and shipping properties. About as large as a large Hackensack muskmelon, dark green rind, and delicious white flesh. Sometimes three inches thick. Do not fail to plant this excellent melon. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. This one we recommend as the best. It begins to ripen in July and continues bearing and ripening all summer and fall, or until frost comes. The later fruits can be stored in a cool house or cellar and will ripen slowly, so that they can be marketed from time to time until late in January or early in February. Golden Beauty is bright yellow, about globular, with wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at the stem end. The fruits are about 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The flesh is pure white and very thick. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$2.50.

HONEY DEW MELON, HYBRID CASABA is a medium sized melon, 5 to 6 pounds in weight, about 6 inches in diameter and slightly oblong. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net. The color, while growing, is nearly white, and when ripe is a creamy yellow, sometimes a lemon yellow. Honey Dew has very thick flesh, light emerald green in color. It is fine grained, melting and delicious, and is good clear down to the rind. Sometimes the older Casabas have a bland or cucumber flavor not enjoyed by many. The vines are strong growers and a reproductive. The melons slip from the vines when ripe, but may be picked just before they are ripe and stored in a cool place and then they will keep until Christmas. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$2.50.

GOLDEN HYBRID. A new variety of Hybrid Casaba, very popular on account of its golden color and keeping qualities. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.; lb., \$2.50.

WATER MELON

Watermelons are rapidly becoming one of the favorite crops in this section, as the demand is always good, and a good yield may be had without irrigation. We carry the leading varieties.

CULTURE. Plant the seed in a furrow, dropping ten seeds every eight or ten feet apart; cover about one inch. As the vines grow, hill the earth about them until the roots are from ten to twelve inches deep. When the vines are safely established, thin out, leaving only two vines to the hill. It is a good plan to establish your rows by throwing the soil toward the center, with two rounds of plowing, and cultivate every week during the early growth of the plants. This gives deep cultivation at the time it is needed, mulches the soil properly, makes proper rows slightly raised in the center, allowing a low place between for irrigating. Be sure to cultivate after each irrigation, as soon as the nature of the soil will permit. If these instructions are carefully followed you will have thrifty vines throughout the season.

ANGELENO WHITE SEEDED. A large, round, dark-green type, bright red flesh, free from fibre and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper and average weight 25 to 30 lbs. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

The seed of the White Seeded Angeleno often comes with the ends split open, which does not hurt the germination. We advise soaking in water for a few hours before planting and cracks in seed will close up, keeping out dirt until seed start in good shape.

ANGELENO BLACK SEEDED. Similar to the White Seeded variety and a favorite with growers, who like a black seeded melon. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

CHILIAN BLACK SEEDED. The leading watermelon in Southern California for twenty years. The original Chilian Watermelon was of the white seeded type, but of late years, in the vicinity of San Diego, the black seeded type has led all other varieties. It is a medium size, round melon, short crop, early maturing and is a great favorite with the market gardeners who supply hotels and restaurants. Plant two pounds per acre, from March to July, although some gardeners who have a warm soil plant earlier. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

CHILIAN WHITE SEEDED. Same type as Black Seeded, has a larger average size and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

KLECKLEY SWEET. This is an excellent melon either for the home garden or for shipping. It is of medium size, a very green rind, with deep red flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed positively cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

KLONDYKE. This is no doubt the most popular Watermelon on the market today. It is popular with the grower because it is adapted to dry farming, wonderfully prolific, early and continuous bearing; the vines seem in their prime in September and October, long after other varieties have disappeared. Planted in rows twenty feet apart on dry soil that has been scientifically prepared the vines will interlace. This year we have obtained something really first class in the line of Klondyke seed. We inspected the field in August and they were as fine a lot of melons as one could wish for. Very uniform in size, shape, and color. The seeds were all uniformly small and black in color, so if you want something really good in a Klondyke Watermelon give us a call. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Write us for prices in large quantities.

TOM WATSON. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweet, but the color is a light green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind, and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best of shippers. It is popular in the San Joaquin Valley. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

SERVICE POINTERS

Use fertilizer. In California, where there is no "resting period", frequent fertilization is absolutely necessary to secure continuous results. NULIFE (Nuvida) Fertilizer contains all the elements required in proper proportions to produce a healthy luxuriant growth.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

SETA

Mush rooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept from 60 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture or corral procure good, rich soil and add twice the amount say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard, say, four feet wide. Put down a thin layer, pounding it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls to about 50 degrees the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing about thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil. Moisten with warm water and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

PURE CULTURE AMERICAN SPAWN. This Spawn is made in America from selected Mushrooms grown under cultivation. Such Spawn is fresher than the English, which must be thoroughly dried before its long journey; the growth of American Spawn is therefore quicker and stronger than the imported. Price 35c. per brick. Weight about 2 lbs. Postage extra.

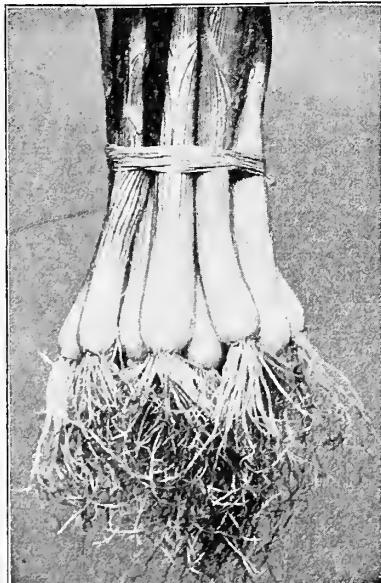
MUSTARD

MOSTAZA

CULTURE. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

CULTURE. No crop is so liable to variations by cultivation and soil as the Onion. Having rich soil with too much irrigation will produce thick-necked scallions, while the same soil, well drained, would produce the finest Onions. A sandy loam, well fertilized is the best. The land must be thoroughly worked before planting, and usually two good plowings, a good discing, and a harrowing are necessary. The crop must always be kept free from weeds, and it is usually necessary to weed out in the row by hand once or twice. Hoeing between the rows may be done oftener. Steady, even growth is necessary to good Onions, and a check in the growth, whether from disease or drought, causes them to bolt to seed rapidly. If the tops are still standing and green when the Onions should be ready for harvesting, run a light roller of plank over them to press the tops down, and the Onions should be pulled about ten days after this is done, whether the tops have dried off or not. It requires not less than two weeks to properly cure Onions after they have been pulled. It is best not to top and sack until ready to ship to market. Irrigate in the furrow between the ridges to avoid flooding the Onions, which causes them to rot rapidly, rendering them unfit to ship or keep. Three pounds of seed are required to plant one acre for dry, mature onions. One ounce will plant one hundred feet of row. For bunching Onions plant one-fourth pound of seed for 100 feet of row or ten pounds for an acre.

Beware of cheap quotations on this seed, as much inferior stock with poor germination is offered, some many years old. Our stock is fresh and of very highest quality and germination.



Green Bunching Onions

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. An early and very hardy variety. Does especially well in this country. Should be planted early on low, moist ground to get the best results. Skin is thick and the color is rich brown. It is the best keeper of the onion family. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Large variety forming a great mass of the beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous, highly recommended. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

CHINESE. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

WHITE LONDON. Best for salads and cooking purposes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30. Postpaid.

OKRA

QUIMBOMBO

CULTURE. Seed can be planted from the middle of March until the latter part of August. Plant 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Plant seed 1½ inches deep. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row. This vegetable produces long and nutritious pods which when young are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. It takes 8 lbs. to plant an acre.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH. A large variety, long green pods, tender and good flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

WHITE VELVET. Pods of an attractive white color, very popular with the grower. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

ONIONS

CEBOLLA

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX. A large white onion of the Bermuda type. Very early and mild in flavor. Excellent shipper and keeper. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

GREAT GREEN BUNCHING. One of the best onions for use as a green onion. If left in the ground to mature will also make large, dry onions. Is not a multiplier onion and should not be confused as such. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER. A very large globe-shaped variety with light, yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It produces heavy crops. Is a good keeper and popular as a market variety. Fair specimens often weigh from two to three pounds. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

RED WETHERFIELD. The best known and most widely used red variety. In shape it is flattish, but thick, with very firm flesh. Is hard and an excellent keeper as well as a heavy cropper. The color is a bright purplish-red. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. A pure white globe-shaped variety. Forms handsome hard onions with wax-like, pearl-white flesh. Is used a great deal for green onions owing to the clear, white stem. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$7.50. Postpaid.

TRUE SPANISH ONION. One of the large Spanish types of very mild flavor, nearly globe shape, color white tinged with yellow. Very popular in the south. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$7.50. Postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA. A very early variety; almost exclusively grown for market in Southern California, Arizona and Texas, where it is sown in the fall and harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish straw and its shape is flat. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN. By far the most popular white onion in this section. A beautiful white onion flat on the bottom and thick toward the top; very hard and firm. An excellent keeper. Is largely used for white onion sets as well as for bulbs for the best market trade and also for pickles. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.00. Write us for price in larger quantities.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the bulbs are quite large, with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., \$1.50. lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

We carry a large line of Onion Sets and they can be planted all the year if obtainable.

Onion Sets are small onions grown from seed which is planted very thick and tops are allowed to die down before onions mature. They are then dried and cleaned up for the market. The advantage in planting sets in place of seed is that you gain from two to three months in time, and by planting a few each month, can have an abundance of fresh, green onions all the time. If you wish to secure dry onions from sets you can do so by thinning them to about four inches apart and working the soil away from the plants. After they have started to mature, break the tops down, which throws the growth into the bulb. It requires about three hundred pounds of sets to plant an acre.

WHITE OR SILVERSKIN. Lb., 30c. Postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Lb., 30c. Postpaid.

BERMUDA SETS. Obtainable only during months of June, July and August. Write for price. Do not fail to get our 100-lb. price on Onion Sets.

PARSNIPS CHIRVA

CULTURE. Work your soil well to depth of at least a foot. Sow from September to following May in drills 15 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches in the row. The seed is slow to germinate, hence should be sown in soil that holds moisture well. One ounce to 200 feet of row. Five pounds to an acre.

HOLLOW CROWN. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Skin smooth and white, and flesh tender, while the root grows eighteen to twenty inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first eight inches from the top. It is particularly fine, smooth and regular. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

PARSLEY PERIJIL

Requires rich, moist soil. Used for garnishing dishes of meat or is cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family if the leaves are cut often and the plant is not allowed to go to seed. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring, using one-fourth of an ounce to 100 feet.

CHAMPION MOSS-CURLED. Vigorous compact growing variety; excellent for garnishing and flavoring, also a handsome decorative plant; leaves fine and crisp, resembling moss; a most popular sort for the market and home garden. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

PEAS

CHICAROSO GUISANTES HOME GARDEN

Write for quantity prices on all Peas.

For the home garden we recommend Blue Bantam, to be planted for very early peas, and if they can be trellised, the Tall Telephones for later crop. If they cannot be trellised, plant Admiral, or any other of the late varieties offered here. All are good.

CULTURE. Peas are very susceptible to soil and climate. Within the radius of a few miles from San Diego, and in one locality or another peas may be grown every month of the year.

In a thermal zone plant peas from September 1st to February 1st, and in lowland from January 1st to September 1st. In summer months, from May to September plant 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in heavy soil and more deeply in sandy soil. From December to April plant not more than one inch deep. The object of this is to have the seed deep enough to lie in moist earth, and shallow enough to get warmth from the sun. Never irrigate after planting peas until they come up. Irrigate before planting, but do not plant until the soil is tillable.

Peas will rot in soil that is too wet, especially during the winter months. They will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather until they bloom, but after they bloom a heavy frost will destroy the pods, and if cool enough will kill the vines. Many planters sow one hundred pounds of seed per acre, but sixty pounds of seed per acre drilled in rows and well cultivated will produce larger pods and more peas per acre; besides there will be less mildew. Put the rows north and south for winter planting to give them as much sun as possible.

At the first appearance of mildew, spray with the best sulphur obtainable, and do the spraying in the morning. If your soil is sandy it would be well to inoculate the seed with Nitrogen Producing Bacteria, preferably Farmogerm.

CARLOADS OF GREEN PEAS

MARKET. Every Christmas day every household within the United States may have on the table green peas grown in Southern California, right fresh from the vines.

Hundreds of acres are each year planted in September for northern and eastern consumption. This crop is ready for shipment from the latter part of November, and a continuous supply is maturing until April.

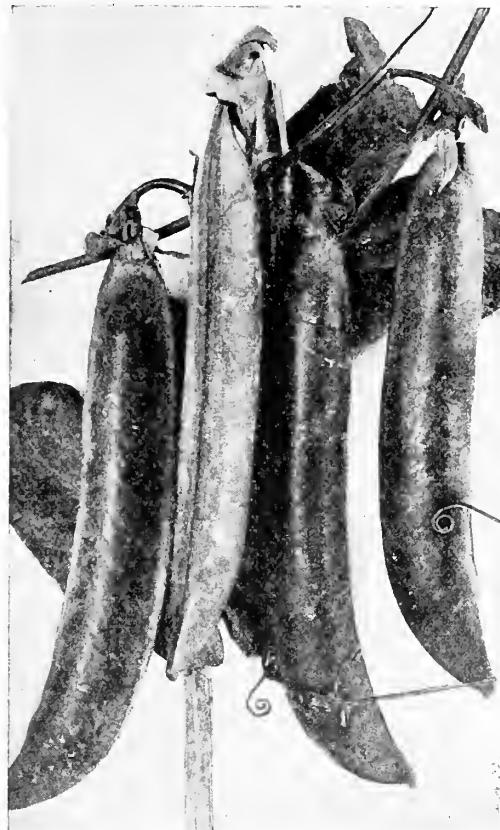
AMERICAN WONDER. The earliest of all wrinkled peas. Of dwarf habit, growing from 9 to 12 inches. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

BLUE BANTAM. A very large podded pea of low growing habit. The vine is one and a half feet high, with an abundance of well-filled pods. It is unequalled for combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

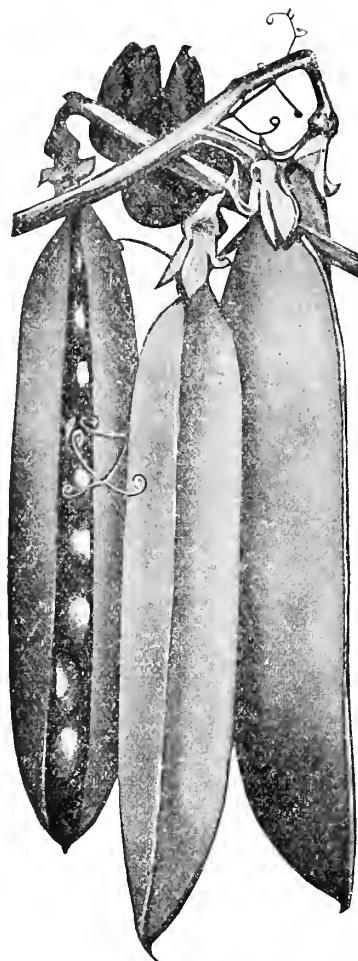
GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY. This is the earliest large podded pea in cultivation. The peas are of the most delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

ADMIRAL OR SENATOR. A comparatively new pea to Southern California. Medium growth, branches heavily and abundant producer. The pods are decidedly curved. The peas are the sweetest of any variety grown here. A good shipper and very popular with the growers and dealers. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

STRATAGEM. A semi-dwarf variety with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. The strain we offer is selected and carefully rogued. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.



Senator Pea



Dwarf Telephone Peas

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY. Height about two feet, and vines are exceptionally strong growing and produce freely the large well-filled pods. Does extremely well in Southern California and will be planted here in larger quantities every season. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

YORKSHIRE HERO. The good market Pea in this section. Abundant cropper and excellent in quality. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c. Postpaid.

ALDERMAN. Similar to Tall Telephone. The vine is extra vigorous and the pods are dark green and always well filled with fine large Peas. It is the very finest and best Pea of this class. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 35c.; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Postpaid.

DWARF GRAY OR SUGAR. (Edible pods). Of extraordinary yielding qualities. Unsurpassed as an edible pod variety. Pkt., 10c.; lb., 50c. Postpaid.

A POINTER ON PEAS. We carry a fancy line of hand-picked Peas raised by the best growers in the U. S., and we will take great pleasure in having you write us for price and samples, if you are going to put in a quantity. Our largest seller in this section is the Senator, which has proven a great favorite with the gardener.

A WORD ABOUT SOWING SEEDS

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore sow them very shallow, often not more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface.

In order to assist small or weak seeds to grow, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the soil where one could not do so.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter.

PEPPERS PIMENTO

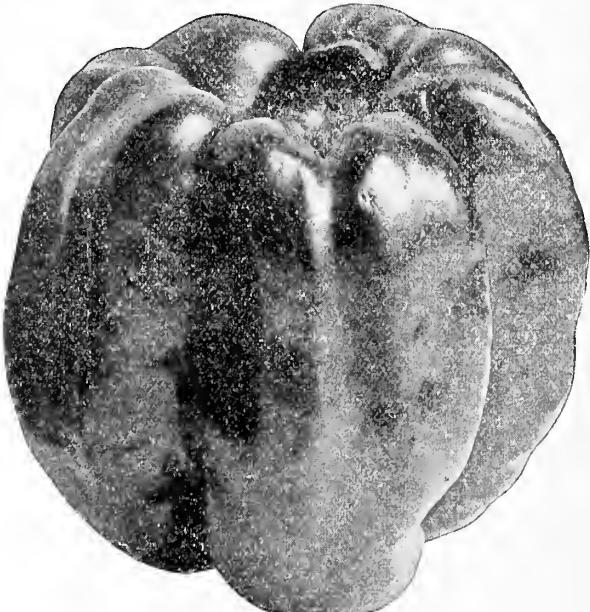
CULTURE. For early Green Peppers, sow seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit. For main crop sow seed in February, March and April in hot bed. Pepper seeds need the heat of a hot bed to germinate during these months. For fall and winter crop sow seed in outdoor beds, well prepared, during May and June. Winter crops can be grown in places that are entirely frostless. For field culture the plants are set eighteen inches apart in rows thirty inches apart. This would appear too close when the full grown plant covers the field solidly, but it is important to get the rows as close as possible in order to irrigate effectively.

FLORAL GEM. This beautiful yellow pepper became popular several years ago. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, delightfully pungent with a flavor quite distinct from other peppers, and commands an independent price. The supply has not yet caught up with the ever-increasing demand. This pepper turns from green to a beautiful waxy yellow. When mature it is red. It is marketed when yellow. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25. Postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT. The largest of the Bullnose type. Fully twice as large as the popular Bell. Very mild, thick meat with large cavity for stuffing. We wish to call the gardener's special attention to our Strain of Chinese Giant Pepper. The winter growing of Chinese Giant Pepper is one of the coming industries here, and so far very profitable. It is very essential that the right type of pepper is produced to insure good prices, and we do not hesitate in recommending the type of Chinese Giant Pepper sold by us to give the best satisfaction in every respect. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.35. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

ANAHEIM CHILI. This is the chili so well known locally. One of the most profitable crops for the gardener. Bears pods from six to nine inches long in great profusion. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$4.75. Postpaid.



Chinese Giant Pepper

PIMENTO. A medium sized, smooth pepper which is rapidly growing in favor. Thick, heavy flesh of a mild, delicate flavor. For stuffing it is unequalled on account of its smoothness and attractive appearance. Delicious in salads or creamed like onion, very good when eaten raw like an apple. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.50. Postpaid.

MEXICAN CHILI. The pepper that has made the tamales of Mexico famous is becoming very popular in the Southwest. It is a medium size, pear-shaped pepper, and turns bluish black when dried. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

CHILE BOLITA OR PIQUIN. A very hot, round chili pepper used in sauces and for packing. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 80c. Postpaid.

POTATOES, SEED

We can supply in their season, choice seed of standard varieties. Prices on application.

PUMPKINS

CALAHAZA TOTANERA

All the vining plants are sensitive to frost and cannot be planted while there is yet danger of freezing. Any well cultivated, moderately rich soil is suitable for pumpkins. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart each way, five or six seeds to the hill. When well started, thin to three plants. One ounce of seed will plant to 25 hills, and two pounds to the acre.

COMMON OR CALIFORNIA FIELD. The well known stock pumpkin. Fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red, green and orange, also varies in size, but is usually large. Easily grown and a heavy cropper. Seed varies in color, shape and size. Write us for price.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, OR JACK O'LANTERN. A fine variety for dairy ranchers, adding much to the quality and quantity of the milk and butter; an excellent keeper and can be strongly recommended. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

LARGE CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD. A very large, flattened variety about two feet through. When ripe the flesh is a rich cream color. Quality fine. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c. Postpaid.

SUGAR OR BOSTON PIE. A small, handsome variety, and very popular. The skin is a deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained and sweet in taste. Famous in Boston as a pie pumpkin. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

RADISHES

RABANITO

Radishes can be successfully raised any time of the year, selecting sunny spots in winter and shady nooks in the heat of summer. Succeed best in soft, moderately rich garden soil not over moist or too heavy. Sow in drills. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet.

CRIMSON GIANT TURNIP. Twice as large as any other turnip-shape variety; does not get hollow or pithy; flesh white, solid, crisp and mild flavor. Excellent for forcing in open ground. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

EARLY LONG SCARLET. The best known and most popular variety. Pinkish color; tight and firm. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small turnip-shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

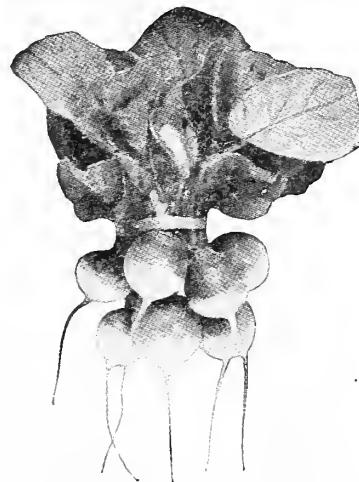
FRENCH BREAKFAST. A fine early variety, olive-shaped; scarlet body with white tips. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., 1.00. Postpaid.

ICICLE. The finest white radish. Long, slender, pure white roots which remain mild and crisp until they grow large; they mature early and are regarded by many as the best radish grown. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

JAPANESE SUMMER. A long, white summer variety attaining a length of twenty-four inches. Very tender, mild and excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25. Postpaid.

JAPANESE WHITE WINTER M'YASHIGE. This is the long white radish seen on the fruit stands and vegetable wagons in the winter. Grows from 18 to 25 inches in length and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is solid and tender, very sweet. Plant from September to March. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the garden and market. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

RUIBARBO

CULTURE. Rhubarb seed requires considerable care and is discriminating as to where it grows. A rich, light, sandy loam is its delight and seed in this type of soil, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows which are 12 inches apart, in the early spring, say February, will be ready to transplant in from 4 to 6 months' time. When they are as large as one's finger, transplant the roots to mellow soil as described above, in rows 5 feet apart and about 3 feet apart in the row. The roots should be set in ridges with the crown even with the surface of the soil. The ground should be kept well cultivated and irrigated the first season and stalks may be pulled early the next spring. Four ounces of seed will plant an acre. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.20.. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$12.00. Postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS. We carry a fancy line of Rhubarb Roots, which usually sell at \$1.00 and \$1.50 per doz. Special price on 100 and 1,000 lots. Postage extra.

ROSELLE

QUEENSLAND JELLY PLANT. An annual cultivated for its fruit, which is used for making jelly and jam. Sow in early spring. Grows rapidly, resists drouth and is also very ornamental. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c. Postpaid.

SALSIFY—Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY BLANCO

CULTURE. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches. It succeeds best in well enriched soil. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A larger and superior variety, mild and deliciously flavored. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to conditions, which may arise beyond our. control, such as crop shortage, or failure, etc., the prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. As a rule, and whenever possible, we expect to fill orders at prices listed.

SPINACH

ESPINACA

CULTURE. Sow in drills one foot apart, and for succession, every two weeks, as it grows thin out for use, keeping clean of weeds. It grows the year round in California. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill. Twenty pounds to the acre.

BLOOMSDALE. Large green thick savory crumpled leaves, grows luxuriantly, producing twelve to fifteen tons per acre. Throughout the East and South, this variety is used more extensively than any other. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 50c. Postpaid.

BROADLEAF PRICKLY. A splendid fall or winter sort, also does well planted in the spring. Quick growing, with large dark green leaves. The favorite with market gardeners for winter planting. We have no hesitation in recommending this as the main crop spinach. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 50c. Postpaid.

LONG STANDING. This is a good sort for market gardeners because it is slow to shoot to seed, and the quality is equal to the best winter variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 50c. Postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND. A spreading vine with numerous branches. One plant will cover an area four feet in diameter. The tender tips may be cut every few days and cooked as spinach. It is just as good. One pkt. is enough for a family garden. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.25. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

SQUASH

CALABASA

CULTURE. Plant 5 to 7 seeds in each hill. Have the ground well worked and get the seed into the damp soil. Bush varieties have the hills 4 feet apart and running varieties hills 8 feet apart each way. One oz. of seed to 50 hills, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. to an acre. Plant seed after danger from frost is over.

BANANA. This squash grows from one to two feet in length. The skin varies from a bright yellow to a dark olive green. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. It keeps from one season until another. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red and flesh bright orange. The vine is productive and the fruit is fit for use earlier than the Hubbard. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

GREEN HUBBARD. The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

ITALIAN SQUASH. Should be used when quite young. When stewed it has a rich, creamy flavor not equalled by any other squash. For the family garden we would recommend its use instead of the small white bush scallop, because of the excellent flavor, and it is much more prolific. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

SUMMER CROOK NECK. A very rich, fine flavored summer squash. Very early and productive. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

VEGETABLE MARROW. We feel that this excellent squash should be called to the attention of every one in Southern California. It is early, prolific and delicious, whether stewed or fried like Egg Plant. As it becomes better known it will be seen in every home garden. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS

ASPARAGUS, PALMETTO. Standard among the asparagus shippers of California is the Palmetto. This strain grows to mammoth proportions, and very even in size, which makes it especially popular with shippers. The shoots are a light green, slightly tinted with pink, and are tender to an unusual length. No one will be disappointed with the productiveness and fine edible qualities of the Palmetto Asparagus. One and two year old roots, 35c per doz. Write us for quantity price.

ARGENTEUL. An excellent variety for the canner and early shipper. This variety is now more extensively grown by large planters and shippers because it is more prolific and stands shipping better. Also its purple tinge is attractive, and its excellent flavor puts it on an equal with the Palmetto for table use. 40c Dozen.

CABBAGE PLANTS. Standard varieties. 15c dozen, \$1.00 per 100. Postage extra.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Snowball—the best variety of Cauliflower. 20c dozen, \$1.50 per 100. Postage extra.

EGG PLANTS. New York Improved, large round purple. 35c per dozen. Postage extra.

HORSERADISH ROOTS. Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, and 18 inches apart in rows. 25c per dozen. Postage extra.

PEPPER PLANTS. Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Chinese Giant, etc. 35c per dozen. Postage extra.

RHUBARB ROOTS—WAGNER'S GIANT WINTER. First size, extra large, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Yellow Nancemond. Ready in March. Write for prices.

TOMATO PLANTS. Earliana, New stone, Ponderosa, Beefsteak. 25c per dozen. Postage extra.

Write for quantity price of all plants.

Buy "Hall's Garden Helps" for 50c. Best garden book sold for Southern California.



Hubbard Squash

A WORD ABOUT SUMMER SQUASH

In sections where there is little likelihood of late frosts, plant the seed in February, selecting our Improved White Bush Scallop and Italian. These are the earliest and best varieties, as well as the most prolific.

Plant again in September for late fall crop. From \$400.00 to \$600.00 per acre is realized.

TOMATOES

TOMATE

CULTURE. Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-beds from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past.

Transplant three to six feet apart in rows four to six feet apart, according to the variety,—three feet for those varieties of upright growth, as the Dwarf Champion, and six feet is not too far apart for vining varieties which will soon cover the ground solidly. The soil should be plowed and pulverized to a depth of ten to twelve inches, the deeper the better, in order that the roots may keep in the cool earth, for as soon as the roots are over-heated by the hot, dry soil near the surface, the plant quickly sickens and dies, and the grower can see no cause for it. The roots spread more rapidly and farther than the vines. Therefore give shallow but frequent cultivation.

In the early fall, when the nights have become cool and heavy dews prevail, it would be well to spray with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent blight. It may be necessary also to spray after each rain throughout the winter.

To prevent root-blight, pour a cupful of Bordeaux around the stem at the surface of the ground.

The time of planting and variety depends upon your local market, soil and climatic conditions, and the purpose for which they are to be grown.

On sandy loam soil, where it is nearly frostless, we recommend planting seed of the Special Early No. 498 and Earliana in hot beds during November, December, and January for winter and early spring tomatoes. Tomatoes that mature the latter part of April are considered early for Southern California.

Plant seed of the Stone variety during April, May, June and July, for the summer and fall crops, for canners and shippers.



New Stone Tomato

IMPROVED STONE. (Wilt Resistant). In offering this particular strain of blight resistant tomato seed to our customers we feel, after thorough investigation, that we are offering one of the best if not the best "resistant" strain on the market. It has been proven to be about 90% resistant on infected land in this locality, and the seed offered by us has been saved only from selected tomatoes, the poorer or imperfect ones not being used at all for seed purposes. Owing to the large losses to practically all tomato growers through blight, we feel that a good blight resistant seed should be a regular boon to the grower. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$5.00. Write for quantity price.

BEEFSTEAK. One of the largest of all Tomatoes, solid, meaty, and delicious; a rank grower and very prolific; one of the most popular in the home garden. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 70c.; 1/4 lb., \$2.25; lb., \$6.75. Postpaid.

CHALKS EARLY JEWEL. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and has all the good points of the tomato family. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

EARLIANA. The earliest large, smooth red tomato. Used almost exclusively by the market gardeners for the first crop. Plants are very hardy and the fruit will set even during the average cool weather of early spring. The shape is perfect, there being few rough fruits, color, bright red, flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

NEW STONE. This standard main crop variety is easily the most popular Tomato in Southern California. While used largely all the year round it is most generally planted about June 1st, which brings the fruit to full size about September 1st, after which time it will continue to bear until well into the winter; in some cases it will live through the winter and bear the next season. This fruit is large, smooth, bright scarlet in color and has a rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; lb., 5.00. Postpaid.

MONTEREY. A favorite sort for the home garden; of immense size, sometimes weighing from 2 to 3 pounds each, has very few seeds. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.; 1/4 lb., \$2.20; lb., \$8.00. Postpaid.

WINTER QUEEN. An early maturing winter variety of compact size, finely colored fruit and firm flesh. It is a good shipper and very heavy. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.; 1/4 lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

IMPROVED SAN JOSE CANNER. We take pleasure in recommending this variety of tomato for all kinds of growers. It is a large type, smooth, round tomato, very meaty and very prolific. The strain has been bred up for several years by one of the best growers in California, from whom we purchase it direct. Do not fail to try it in your garden this year. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.50; 1/4 lb., \$5.00. lb., \$15.00. Postpaid.

See us for Tomato Plants.

SPECIAL EARLY NO. 498. Very early and extremely prolific for such an early variety. The bright scarlet globular fruits are medium sized, wonderfully solid, free from core and contain but few seeds. Unlike some other early strain the foliage grows well to the center of the plant protecting the fruits from sun-scald or sunburn. Flesh is firm and of fine flavor. Either for the home garden or for shipping we do not know of another early variety the equal of Special Early No. 498. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.20; 1/4 lb., \$4.00; lb., \$12.00. Postpaid.

NORTON. (Wilt Resistant). A Tomato very similar to Stone. Selected, bred and developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its wilt resistant qualities. Our seed is saved from selected fruits and from the most prolific vines. Fruit is bright scarlet and globular. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.00; 1/4 lb., \$3.50.. lb., \$10.00. Postpaid.

TURNIPS

NABO

While turnips are a favorite fall and winter vegetable, they may be raised in spring and summer also, with proper selections and sowings. They are very easily raised, but to secure the best results need a rich, loamy soil and be well worked to insure a quick growth and the best quality. A succession of crops may be raised from September to June.

CULTURE. Sow in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seed lightly. When the plants are large enough, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in rows. To grow good turnips it requires rich soil and plenty of moisture; this insures a quick uninterrupted growth, and the turnips will be tender, and not woody as when slowly grown on poor soil. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, or 2 pounds to one acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. A very early variety, medium size, very flat, and white with purple top. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY. Rapid grower, of excellent flavor. Bright yellow color. Plant during cooler months only. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 45c.; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Very solid and sweet. The best variety for general plantings, having large leaves and is very slow to get pithy. Recommended for planting more than any other variety. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

RUTABAGAS, YELLOW PURPLE TOP SWEDES. The well-known and most commonly used variety. Roots, globular; skin, yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh of fine flavor. Useful for either table use or stock feed. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

GROW MORE BERRIES

No other line of gardening promises greater returns than berries. When berries brought the grower 3c and 5c a box it was profitable, but at the price of 10c and 15c to the grower, which prevailed throughout last season, it would warrant some competition with more acreage.

First consider what help you can count upon for picking, then apportion your acreage accordingly.

Set the plants in December, January or February, 18 inches apart rows two feet apart. This will require 15,000 plants per acre. Keep the soil in perfect condition to permit the runners to root freely, but train them to grow along the row. Then do not disturb them except to cultivate and weed. By January or February of the following year you will have a field in full bearing, and the vines will continue bearing until late in the season. Continue the cultivation, allowing the runners to set as before. The profit in earliness and productivity the second season is conclusive that this method is better than is now generally pursued.

The present method of setting plants a few inches apart on little, narrow ridges too close to permit of irrigating without uncovering the roots is not conducive to best results.

CAROLINA. (Everbearing). This variety is superior to many other varieties. It is earlier, bearing a full crop eight to twelve weeks after transplanting, and sends out more runners and sets more good, strong plants quicker than any other variety.

It bears berries continuously all summer; the stems are strong, supporting the fruit well above the ground; the foliage is profuse, shading the berries from the sun and protecting the roots from frost.

The berry is larger than the Klondyke, red through and through, of delicious flavor, is solid and a good shipper. 25 plants, 75c.; 100, 2.50.

BRANDYWINE. This is a standard variety and has been planted extensively by larger growers in this section for more than twenty years. It is a good shipping variety. Price, per 25, 50c.; 100, \$1.50.

KLONDYKE. A very uniform, rich blood red, juicy and of delicious flavor; medium early. This variety is of recent introduction and is becoming very popular here. Per doz., 35c.; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$15.00

ARIZONA EVERBEARING. A good everbearing variety. Per 25, 50c.; 100, \$1.75.

Ask for quantity price on all berries, including varieties not mentioned above.

HERBS--Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

ANISE (*Pimpinella Anisum*). Seeds have an aromatic taste. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.

BALM (*Melissa Officinalis*). Leaves are fragrant and are used as a tea for fevers. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 60c.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum Basilicum*). For soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

BORAGE (*Borago Officinalis*). Leaves are used for flavoring; flowers attract bees. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c.

***CARAWAY** (*Carum Carui*). Seeds are used for flavoring purposes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

***CATNIP** (*Nepeta Cataria*). Leaves useful for seasoning. It makes a good food for bees. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.40.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*). Used by baker and confectioners. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*). Seeds used as a condiment, also in the pickling of cucumbers. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

***FENNEL, SWEET** (*Anethum Foeniculum*). Boiled leaves are used in sauces. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

***HOREHOUND** (*Marrubium Vulgare*). Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.

***HYSSOP** (*Hyssopus Officinalis*). Used as a stimulant and a mild tonic. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.

***LAVENDER** (*Lavandula Spica*). The flowers are dried for perfuming purposes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 70c.

***ROSEMARY** (*Rosmarinus Officinalis*). The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00.

***RUE** (*Ruta Graveolens*). For medicinal purposes. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.

***SWEET MARJORAM** (*Origanum Marjorana*). May be used either green or dried. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 75c.

***WINTER SAVORY** (*Satureja Montana*). Leaves are used for flavoring. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.00.

***TANSY** (*Tanacetum Vulgare*). Pkt., 10c.; oz., 85c.

TARRAGON (Russian). The true Tarragon does not seed and what is offered is Russian Tarragon and flavorless. Pkt., 15c.

***THYME** (*Thymus Vulgaris*). Leaves used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.; oz., \$1.25.

***WORMWOOD** (*Artemisia Absinthium*). Used medicinally and is beneficial for poultry. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 65c.

FENNEL FLORENCE (*Fennocchio*) (*Foeniculum Dulce*). Quite different from Sweet Fennel. The portion eaten is bulb-like and is formed at the base of the leaf stalk. Sow early in spring and thin to about a foot apart. Just as soon as the plant commences to expand at base of stalk, there should be a covering of soil applied so that this bulb-like vegetable becomes quite well blanched. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Germaco

Hotkaps

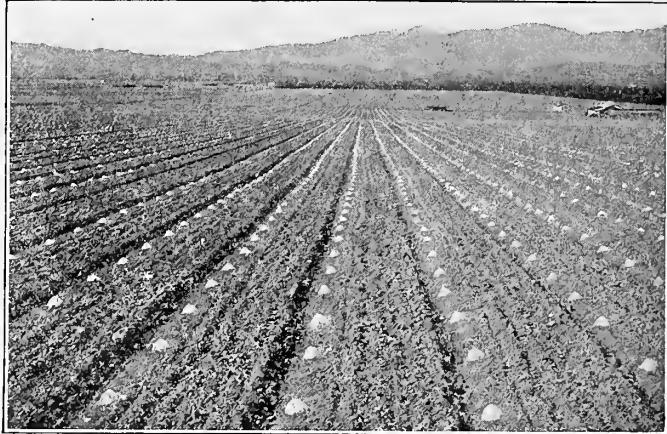


GERMACO HOTKAPS



HOTKAPS are miniature hothouses, manufactured from wax paper, under which the seed of melons, tomatoes, peppers, etc., can be planted, thereby saving the cost of labor and transplanting. Can be set by machine or by hand. Young plants under HOTKAPS are protected from frost and insects and will mature more quickly than those transplanted.

A low premium crop insurance and a labor saver as well.



INSURE YOUR CROPS AGAINST FROST AND INSECTS BY USING HOTKAPS

Made in two sizes:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter..... | \$6.50 per thousand |
| 5,000 lots | 6.25 per thousand |
| 10,000 lots | 6.00 per thousand |
| 11 inch diameter | 7.00 per thousand |
| 5,000 lots | 6.75 per thousand |
| 10,000 lots | 6.45 per thousand |

Write for prices in larger quantities.

The special machine sets the HOTKAP properly, placing enough dirt around the edges to prevent its being blown away or dislodged. Machine and carrier, \$4.25 set.

FIELD SEEDS

ALFALFA

ALFALFA. Lucerne. This may well be called the King of Forage Plants; all stock relish it; may be grown in nearly every state in the Union and it is essential to the best interests of every rancher, small or large. To the "Little Lander" with a few chickens and rabbits, as well as to the larger rancher with hundreds of cattle, horses and hogs. It may be cut and fed green; judicious grazing does not injur it. If mixed with sorghum in the silo, it improves the ensilage, and as dry hay it is unexcelled. It is leguminous and, therefore, a soil renovator.

CHILIAN OR COMMON. This variety has proven so entirely satisfactory to everyone for more than forty years that nothing better was looked for, and is indeed now so thoroughly satisfactory that many will hesitate to believe that any variety of alfalfa can be better, therefore we have an ample supply of Chilian seed. Per lb., 40c. Postpaid. Write for quantity price.

HAIRY PERUVIAN. Owing to the fact that this variety produced one or two more cuttings of hay per year than the ordinary Chilian variety, because it would grow during the cooler weather when other varieties were at a stand still, it has been very largely planted during the last three or four years. However, it often takes three or four years to determine the real or lasting value of many kinds of plants, and a number of the ranchers now find their Hairy Peruvian Fields "playing out" while the Chilian fields are "as fresh as paint."

Around San Diego there is a very marked falling off of inquiry for Hairy Peruvian, but we are filling large orders of Chilian for some of our leading dairy men. However, of course we still carry first class grade of Hairy Peruvian for those who want it. Lb., 40c. Write for quantity price.

ALFILARIA. (*Erodium Cicutarium*). One of the most nutritious of plants. All stock relish it, even prefer it to most any other forage. Like Burr Clover, it is native to Southern California, and would be more prevalent were it not so difficult to gather the seed. It requires five pounds of seed to plant an acre. A few pounds of seed scattered over a range would within two years have the place well covered with alfilaria. Write us for price.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH. (*Creeping Salt Bush, Atriplex Semibaccata*). This is a procumbent prostrate many branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems, spreading from 3 to 6 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvelous. It is a valuable plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity. This variety of the Salt Bush is now grown in great quantities in Southern California, and we are told by several ranchmen that cattle relish it and that it is a fine pasture plant. Grows on dry hill sides and recommended for sowing on ranges for cattle and sheep, about 2 lbs. to the acre. Oz., 10c.; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid. Special prices on quantities.

FIELD CORN

EUREKA ENSILAGE. A large stalk with a profusion of leaves which makes it the most desirable for ensilage. Lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

HICKORY KING. Kernel white; largest grain and smallest cob of any white corn known. This corn is the most popular of all the white dent varieties and is used by many for roasting ears. 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

KING PHILLIP. An early corn. Large ears. Yellow grains. A hard flint and a satisfactory variety for this section. Very popular for poultry feeding. Lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

LEAMING. The best yellow corn on the market. A rank growing, leafy stalk makes it valuable for fodder as well as grain. Early; kernels long and deep; cob small. Price: Lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN. The corn for the arid Southwest as has been proven by several years' trial of various government experiment stations throughout the country. This corn is quite largely grown in the Imperial Valley, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas.

It is chiefly valued as a corn that will grow and produce a good crop under arid conditions. One of the earliest maturing of the field varieties. Price: Lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

ORANGE COUNTY PROLIFIC. For ensilage as well as corn. This White Dent variety is strictly a California product, and will surpass in amount of fodder or grain any other variety we have ever offered. It will readily yield one hundred and ten bushels of grain per acre, and when grown for ensilage it will yield more than thirty tons of ensilage per acre. Price: Lb., 25c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

SERVICE POINTERS

Following corn should mature:

WHITE DENT

| | |
|---|----------|
| Orange County Prolific, for grain and silage..... | 110 days |
| Eureka Ensilage, for silage..... | 120 days |
| Hickory King, for grain and silage..... | 110 days |
| Mexican June, for grain, dry farming..... | 100 days |

YELLOW DENT

| | |
|--|----------|
| Improved Leaming..... | 100 days |
| King Philip Flint, for grain, dry farming..... | 90 days |

BUCKWHEAT, COMMON. The best and most profitable variety. It is earlier than Silver Hulled and usually more productive. Is also excellent for bee-pasture. Plant Buckwheat after frosts have gone. Valuable for a catch-crop. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Lb. 20c

CLOVER SEEDS

BURR CLOVER. The native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen gathering crops, and very satisfactory for orchards. There is steady demand for Burr Clover, and the seed is very scarce and hard to obtain. It is the very best cover crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. It is also used for pasture. Price per lb., 25c. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

MELILOTUS INDICA. Amongst the deep rooting plants may be mentioned *Melilotus Indica*, a variety that is largely used in the orange groves, and is highly recommended by the Experiment Stations. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre in the early part of October, preferably, although sowing may be delayed until November, but will not make as rapid growth as it does when sown earlier. Sown early and kept irrigated it will produce from fifteen to twenty tons of green manure per acre in time for early plowing. It makes a great root system and on this account as well as the large quantity of vegetable matter produced can be used to great advantage in orchards.

The following excerpt from a Bulletin issued by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station states, concisely, the best way to sow the seed and the further treatment of the plant:

"The method of seeding found to be the best is to level the ground well, sow broadcast, furrow with a three-shovel furrow, roll and irrigate by running the water in the furrows which should be two or three feet apart. Irrigating it during the winter will not only increase the yield, but benefit the orchard. It should be plowed under when about to blossom. At this stage the yield proved to be fifteen to eighteen tons of green matter. If permitted to grow longer it becomes more woody and does not turn under so well or decay so rapidly."

Melilotus Clover responds wonderfully to inoculation with Farmo-germ, at a small increased price per acre.

Our *Melilotus* Seed is Government Tested and Certified, and the best procurable. Write for prices.

MELILOTUS ALBA. (*White Blooming Melilotus*) (*Bokhara*). This is a valuable addition to the farm as a forage crop. When quite young, it may be pastured or cut and cured for hay. This should be done just before the bloom appears. It is harder than alfalfa, more drouth-resistant, and better for renovating the soil. It may be cut twice the first season and three or four times the second season, yielding 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of hay each biennial. Hence it must be seeded every second year. On account of its hardness to resist extreme cold, heat and drouth it is grown largely in the middle west for pasture. It is highly recommended by the department of agriculture. It is also an excellent bee food. Price per lb., 40c. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

RED CLOVER. A well-known popular variety. Lb., 45c. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

WHITE CLOVER. See Page 4.

GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. See Page 4.

PACIFIC RYE GRASS. See Page 4.

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE. See Page 4.

BERMUDA GRASS. See page 4.

RHODES GRASS (*Chloris birtgata*). For any kind of soil where there is not much alkali, excellent for permanent pasture in meadow or mesa, or cut and dried for hay. Will stand frost down to zero, but for best results must be planted in the warm weather. Is a strong grower and will smother out Bermuda Grass and cut from 4 to 8 crops a year when well watered. On the other hand, will stand a great deal of drouth. Particularly valuable in our interior valleys. Sow from 4 to 7 lbs. per acre. Lb., \$1.00. Postpaid. Write us for quantity price.

SMILO GRASS. The new forage grass. Originated in San Diego County. Planted before a rain on hills and other dry places will stand and yield heavily without irrigation. Greatly relished by all stock. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the acre. Pkt., 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$3.50. Postpaid.

FLOWER GARDEN PLANTING CALENDAR

JANUARY

If possible before spading have a good thick dressing of stable manure applied and spaded under. See to the Sweet Peas that were planted in September and October. Carefully hoe them and hill up a little. Prepare hotbed for planting half-hardy seeds, plants and cuttings.

Sow seeds of hardy annuals in the open ground, *Acroclinium*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Centaurea*, Annual *Chrysanthemums*, *Clarkia*, *Larkspur*, *Lupin*, *Mignonette*, *Nigella*, *Poppies*, *California Poppy*, *Wild Flower Seed*, *Sweet Peas* and *Cut Flower Garden Mixture*.

Plants of *Aquilegia*, *Antirrhinum*, *Canterbury Bells*, *Carnation*, *Digitalis*. *Pansy*, *Pentstemon*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Stocks*.

Bulbs of *Amaryllis*, *Agapanthus*, *Caladium*, *Gladiolus*, *Liliums*, *Narcissus*, *Tuberous Begonias*.

FEBRUARY

This is really our spring month. Plant nearly everything in hardy annuals and perennials. Thoroughly work up the surface of soil after each rain and keep it mellow, which will hasten the growth.

Look after all Carnations and if over two years they should be replaced with young plants. Carnations may be planted at any time of the year, but this is a good time to plant them to get strong plants for fall and winter blooming.

Sow seeds in open ground: *Anemone*, *Acroclinium*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Centaurea*, Early *Flowering Cosmos*, *California Poppy*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupins*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppies*, *Scabiosa* and *Sweet Peas*.

Sow in seed boxes—*Balsam*, *Begonia*, *Coreopsis*, *Gillardia*, *Hollyhock*, *Hunnemannia*, *Lobelia*, *Mimulus*, *Pentstemon*, *Petunia*, *Perennial Poppies*, *Salvia*, *Stocks* and *Viola Cornuta*.

Plants of *Aquilegia*, *Antirrhinum*, *Carnation*, *Canterbury Bells*, *Digitalis*, *Pansy*, *Pentstemon*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Stocks*, *Verbena*.

Bulbs of *Amaryllis*, *Caladium*, *Cannas*, *German Iris*, *Gladiolus*, *Liliums*, *Tuberous Begonias*.

MARCH

Plant *Gladiolus* and *Tuberous Begonias* (Tuberous rooted) for succession. This is the best garden month of the year for California, and all kinds of work is in order. Weeds also make a big growth this month, keep them well out of the garden. You can successfully plant nearly everything in the flower, shrub and tree seed line; nearly all danger of frost is past by the 15th and all work should be carefully pursued as a little neglect now may mean a considerable loss later on. Plant *Roses* and all hardy bush stuff.

Sow seeds in open ground: *Acroclinium*, *Ageratum*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Arctotis*, *Amaranthus*, *Balsam*, *Brachy-*

come, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Centaurea*, *Clarkia*, Annual *Chrysanthemum*, Early *Flowering Cosmos*, *Daisies*, *Four O'Clocks*, *Godetia*, *Gomphrena*, *Gypsophila*, *Helichrysum*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupin*, *Marigold*, *Mignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Nemesia*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Phlox*, *Poppy*, *Scabiosa*, *Sunflower* and *Sweet Peas*.

Sow in seed boxes or with some protection for transplanting later: *Anemone*, *Asters*, *Begonia*, *Bellis*, *Celosia*, *Columbine*, *Canterbury Bells*, *Coreopsis*, *Cyclamen*, *Dahlia*, *Gillardia*, *Gerbera*, *Heliotrope*, *Hunnemannia*, *Lobelia*, *Matricaria*, *Myosotis*, *Pentstemon*, *Petunia*, *Poppies*, *Salvia*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Statice*, *Sweet William*, *Verbena*, *Viola*, *Wallflower*, *Zinnia*. Sow seeds of Vines.

Plants of *Delphinium*, *Gerbera*, *Marigolds*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Verbena*, *Zinnias* and *Asters*.

Bulbs of *Caladiums*, *Cannas*, *Dahlias*, *Gladiolus*, *Tuberous*.

APRIL

Renew your hanging baskets that have not stood the winter well by getting new plants for them; those injured by the cold should be discarded.

Seeds of *Acroclinium*, *Ageratum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Amaranthus*, *Asters*, *Balsam*, *Aquilegia*, *Begonia*, *Bellis*, *Brachycome*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Canterbury Bells*, *Carnation*, Annual *Chrysanthemum*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Clarkia*, *Coreopsis*, *Cosmos*, *Cyclamen*, *Dahlia*, *Daisies*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Dianthus*, *Gillardia*, *Godetia*, *Gerbera*, *Gypsophila*, *Gomphrena*, *Heliotrope*, *Helichrysum*, *Hunnemannia*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Lobelia*, *Linum*, *Lupin*, *Marigold*, *Myosotis*, *Mirabilis*, *Nicotiana*, *Mignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Nemesia*, *Nicotiana*, *Nigella*, *Pentstemon*, *Petunia*, *Phlox*, *Poppies*, *Portulaca*, *Salvia*, *Salpiglossis*, *Scabiosa*, *Schizanthus*, *Stocks*, *Statice*, *Sweet William*, *Verbena*, *Viola*, *Sunflower*, *Wallflower*, *Zinnia*.

Plants of *Begonia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Columbine*, *Delphinium*, *Gerbera*, *Marigold*, *Pansy*, *Petunia*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Zinnias* and *Asters*. Vine seeds.

Bulbs of *Cannas*, *Caladiums*, *Dahlia*, *Gladiolus* and *Tuberous*.

MAY

If you have been following our advice you now have great quantities of flowers, but for fall flowering sow *Acroclinium*, *Ageratum*, *Amaranthus*, *Asters*, *Balsam*, *Carnation*, *Calendula*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Calliopsis*, *Cosmos*, *Daisies*, Annual *Chrysanthemums*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, *Gomphrena*, *Gypsophila*, *Helichrysum*, *Dianthus*, *Gillardia*, *Gomphrena*, *Gypsophila*, *Helichrysum*, *Hunnemannia*, *Lobelia*, *Larkspur*, *Marigold*, *Nasturtium*, *Nemesia*, *Nicotiana*, *Nigella*, *Phlox*, *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, *Salvia*, *Salpiglossis*, *Scabiosa*, *Schizanthus*, *Sunflower*, *Statice*, *Zinnia*.

Plants of *Antirrhinum*, *Asters*, *Bellis*, *Coreopsis*, *Carnation*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Dahlia*, *Delphinium*, *Gillardia*, *Gerbera*, *Hollyhocks*, *Marigolds*, *Myosotis*, *Petunia*, *Pentstemon*, *Salvia*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. Sow Vine Seeds.

JUNE AND JULY

Trim edgings of border and hedges and carefully attend to watering. Dahlias may still be planted. Sow Eucalyptus seeds for winter planting.

Continue to dig and store bulbs as they ripen. Sow perennial flower seeds in shady situations.

Seeds of Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Centaurea, Cineraria, Daisies, Marigold, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Zinnia.

Plants of Asters, Ageratum, Begonia, Bellis, Calendula, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Daisy, Marigold, Pansy, Petunia, Pentstemon, Salvia, Stocks, Zinnia.

Bulbs of Gladiolus.

AUGUST

This is the best month in the year in which to sow hardy annuals and perennials. Most varieties of perennials if sown this month will flower next year. Calendula, Cineraria, Centaurea, Cosmos, Pansies, Primula, Stocks, Sweet Peas. Begin sowing seeds of hardy perennials, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragons, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

Plants of Stocks, Pansies, Violets.

Bulbs of Freesias, Callas.

Do not water Roses this month or next month. Let them dry down and rest, but do not allow them to become dry enough to die.

SEPTEMBER

Seeds of Anemone, Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, African Daisy, Nemesia, Cosmos, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas. Continue sowing hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragons, Verbena, Viola, and Wallflower.

Plants of Cineraria, Stocks, Pansies, Violets, Verbena, Coreopsis.

Bulbs of Callas, Freesias, Anemone, Gladiolus, German Iris, Paper White Narcissus.

OCTOBER

Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus, Nemesia, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas.

Begin sowing annuals in open ground for early spring blooming Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Wild Flowers. Continue sowing perennials for next year's flowering—Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies and Phlox, Pyrethrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

Plants of Cineraria, Pansies, Stocks, Violets, Snapdragons, Pentstemon, Clarkia, Sweet William, Canterbury Bells, Verbenas, Delphinium, Coreopsis, Digitalis, Wallflower.

Bulbs of Anemones, Amaryllis, Callas, Freesias, Hyacinths, Ixias, Narcissus, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Spanish Iris, Sparaxis, Tulips, Watsonia, Easter Lilies, German Iris, Montbretias, Gladiolus.

Mulch and manure Roses and thoroughly water them, give lots of manure and you will have lots of flowers if you did not let them grow during the last two months.

NOVEMBER

Seeds of hardy annuals, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesia, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas, California Wild Flowers and Cut Flower Garden Mixture.

Plants of Carnation, Canterbury Bells, Cineraria, Columbine, Foxglove, Pansies, Pentstemon, Snapdragons, Stocks, Verbena, Violets, Sweet William, Geum, Clarkia, Hollyhocks, Dianthus.

Bulbs of Amaryllis, Anemones, Callas, Hyacinths, Ixias, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Spanish Iris, Sparaxis, Tulips, Watsonias, Lilies, Freesias, German Iris, Gladiolus.

DECEMBER

Sow seeds of hardy annuals, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesia, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas, California Wild Flowers and Cut Flower Garden Mixture.

Plants of Carnation, Canterbury Bells, Columbine, Foxglove, Pansies, Pentstemon, Snapdragons, Stocks, Shasta Daisy, Verbena, Violets, Dianthus.

Bulbs of Amaryllis, Callas, Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Watsonia, Lilies.

Thoroughly protect tender stuff from the cold nights, and let this be among your New Year's resolutions: "I will use more fertilizer next year."

Suggestions--To Assist in Selecting Varieties for Special Purposes

FLOWERING GARDEN ANNUALS

AND OTHER PLANTS THAT ATTAIN PERFECTION AND FLOWER THE FIRST SEASON FROM SEED
Sorts marked * are best for beds and massing.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| African Daisy* | Linum |
| Ageratum* | Lobelia* |
| Alyssum, Sweet* | Marigold* |
| Antirrhinum* | Marvel of Peru |
| Arctotis | Mignonette |
| Asters* | Myosotis* |
| Balsam | Nasturtium* |
| Brachycome | Nicotiana* |
| Calendula* | Nigella |
| Calliopsis* | Pansies* |
| Canna | Pentstemon |
| Candytuft* | Petunia* |
| Carnation, Marguerite | Phlox D.* |
| Celosia* | Poppy* |
| Centaurea (An'l) | Portulaca* |
| Chrysanthemums* | Rhodanthe |
| (Annual Var.) | Ricinus |
| Clarkia | Rudbeckia |
| Convolvulus Minor | Salpiglossis |
| Cosmos | Scabiosa |
| Dahlia | Schizanthus |
| Dianthus* | Stocks* |
| Eschscholtzia* | Sweet Peas |
| Gaillardia | Sweet Sultan |
| Godecia | Verbena* |
| Gypsophila | Wallflower (Annual) |
| Hollyhock* (Annual) | Zinnia* |
| Kochia | |
| Larkspur | |

EVERLASTINGS FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Acroclinium | Helichrysum |
| Gomphrena | Rhodanthe |
| Gypsophila | Statice |

PLANTS FOR VASES

HANGING BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, ETC.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Drooping | Upright |
| Alyssum | Centaurea (White-leaved) |
| Asparagus Sprengeri | Fern |
| Calendula | Fuchsia |
| Convolvulus | Heliotrope |
| Candytuft | Impatiens |
| Lobelia Gracilis | Pansy |
| Nasturtium (Trailing) | |
| Petunia | |

EDGINGS PLANTS, FROM SEED

FOR BORDERING WALKS AND BEDS

All are Annual excepting H. P. are Hardy Perennial.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ageratum | Myosotis, H. P. |
| Alyssum, Sweet | Nigella |
| Alyssum, H. Sorts, H. P. | Nasturtium, Tom Thumb |
| Asters, Miniature | Petunia Comp. |
| Bellis, H. P. | Phlox Nana Comp. |
| Candytuft, Dwarfs | Sweet William, H. P. |
| Cosmos, Dwarf Yl. | Sweet Pea, Cupids |
| Lobelia Comp. Vars. | Zinnia, Lilliput |
| Marigold | |

PLANTS FROM SEEDS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Anemones | Hardy Primrose |
| Antirrhinum | Linum |
| Aquilegia | Myosotis |
| Bellis | Pansy |
| Canterbury Bells | Primulas |
| Coreopsis (Hardy) | Poppies (Hardy) |
| Delphinium | Schizanthus |
| Digitalis | Violet |
| Ferns | Viola |

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR POTS OR WINDOW BOXES

THAT MAY BE GROWN FROM SEEDS

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Ageratum | Gerbera |
| Asters, Dwarf Sorts | Heliotrope |
| Calceolaria | Impatiens |
| Carnation | Mignonette |
| Chrysanthemums | Myosotis |
| Cineraria | Schizanthus |
| Cyclamen | Stocks |
| Ferns | |

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

GROWN FROM SEED

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Amaranthus, A. | Kochia, A. |
| Canna, H. P. | Marvel of Peru, P. |
| Centaura candida, P. | Pyrethrum Aure, P. |
| Cineraria Marit, P. | Ricinus, P. |

FRAGRANT FLOWERS FROM SEED

Those marked H. P. are Hardy Perennials.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Alyssum | Pinks, H. P. |
| Carnations | Scabiosa |
| Cyclamen | Stock |
| Dianthus (Hardy) | Sweet Pea |
| Heliotrope | Sweet Sultan |
| Lavender, H. P. | Sweet William, H. P. |
| Mignonette | Wallflower, H. P. |
| Nicotiana Affinis | |

LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS

NOTABLY SUITABLE FOR CUTTING

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Aquilegia | (Hardy sorts) |
| Asters | Gaillardias |
| Calliopsis | Gerbera |
| Carnations | Gladiolus |
| Centaurea Cyanus | Gypsophila |
| Chrysanthemums, | Larkspur (Branching) |
| Maximum, apanese | Marigolds |
| and French | Pentstemon |
| Coreopsis | Salpiglossis |
| Cosmos | Scabiosa |
| Dahlia | Stocks |
| Delphinium (Hardy) | Sweet Peas |
| Dianthus | Zinnias |

HARDY PERENNIALS

FOR PERMANENT BEDS, BORDERS OR MASSES—MANY
FLOWERING THE FIRST SEASON

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Alyssum | Hunnemania |
| Anemone | Impatiens |
| Antirrhinum | Liatum, Flax |
| Aquilegia | Lobelia |
| Ageratum | Myosotis |
| Bellis (Daisy) | Pansy |
| Campanula | Poppy |
| Canna | Pentstemon |
| Centaurea Candidissima | Papaver, Oriental |
| Chrysanthemum | Petunia |
| Coreopsis | Phlox |
| Cyclamen | Primula |
| Dahlia | Ricinus |
| Delphinium | Romneya |
| Dianthus (Pinks) | Rudbeckia |
| Digitalis (Foxglove) | Salvia Splendens |
| Forget-me-not | Scabiosa |
| Foxglove | Snapdragon |
| Freesia | Statice |
| Gaillardias | Stocks |
| Gerbera | Sweet Alyssum |
| Gladiolus | Verbena |
| Gypsophila Pan | Viola |
| Heliotrope | Wallflower |
| Hollyhocks | |

CHOICE SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS

The ordinary commercial grades of flower seeds, such as are usually sold, can be and are sold at a very low price. They are grown and harvested in large crops, much like grain. They are produced cheaply, and are, in fact, cheap in every sense of the word, and he who sows them has no right to complain at their poor quality. They cannot possibly be anything but poor. Seed of high quality can be produced only by thorough, careful, painstaking and expensive methods. Our stocks are special strains of special varieties bred up to the highest mark of perfection and selected with great care, and for this reason we offer but a limited number of varieties—only those which are of the greatest merit, and sure to give satisfaction everywhere.

READ CAREFULLY

In sowing flower seeds in California it must be remembered that the conditions are entirely different from those existing in the Eastern States. There the time for sowing all hardy and half hardy annuals is in the spring, while in California the majority of them do best when sown in the fall and early part of the winter, this being the season when most of our native annual wild flowers commence to grow. It naturally follows that it is the best time to plant most annuals in our gardens. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule, such as Asters, Zinnia, Portulaca, etc., which are distinctly summer flowering plants. In the following pages we have endeavored to give special instructions where needed as far as space will permit. When no special time for sowing annuals is mentioned, it is understood that the fall and winter months are the best time.

ABRONIA (Sand Verbena). A charming trailing succulent plant, with Verbena-like heads of fragrant flowers. A native of California. Thrives in dry situations and is valuable for rock work or hanging baskets. Umbellata, Rosy Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

ACROCLINUM (Everlasting Flower). Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Pretty daisy-like flowers, very effective for bouquets either fresh or as a dried flower. For drying, cut with long stems, just as the flower commences to open, tie in bunches and hang up, with the flower downwards, for 4 to 5 weeks until thoroughly dry. It succeeds best in California when grown in the winter season. Sow in the open ground in fall or early winter. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM. Annual, 9 to 12 inches high. A favorite bedding plant; flowers in clusters, of brush-like appearance; very free flowering and in bloom nearly all through the season. Seed should be sown in pots or seed boxes and afterwards transplanted. Imperial Dwarf Blue. Light blue. Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM (Sweet). This is one of the finest annuals we have for edging and is beloved by many for its fragrance and continuous blooming qualities, bearing spikes of small white flowers in great profusion.

Procumbens, "Carpet of Snow." Dwarf, white; height 4 to 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

Lilac Queen. This new and distinct variety is of dwarf compact habit and produces flowers of a pure lilac shade. The plants when in full bloom resemble a miniature candytuft. Pkt., 15c.

AMARANTHUS. Annual, ornamental foliage plants succeeding well in California, especially in the summer season. Sow the seed in spring in a seed box and transplant to a sunny situation.

Tricolor, "Joseph's Coat." Leaves red, yellow and green; height 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

ANCHUSA ITALICA, DROPMORE. This beautiful perennial plant is of recent introduction and should be planted in every garden. The plants grow 4 to 5 feet high and are remarkable for their free and continuous blooming. The flowers, which are produced in long spikes, are of a rich gentian-blue shade. Pkt., 15c.

ANEMONE—"WINDFLOWER." The beautiful Irish Poppy-flowered varieties produce in abundance large single, semi-double and double flowers, three to five inches across, of an endless variety of colors, from maroon and bright scarlet to flesh pink, and from lilac to purple; some are mottled, striped, fringed, etc. For cutting they are unsurpassed. They are hardy perennials, flowering from seed in about four months. Seedlings produce quite as fine flowers as imported bulbs, and have the appearance of large poppies, and they last for many days, far better in this respect than the poppy. Same culture as for Aquilegia, which see:

Anemone. Single and double, in fine mixture. Pkt., 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM. "Snapdragon." A perennial blooming the first season from seed and generally treated in California as an annual. Snapdragons are among the most popular flowers grown in California. In the last few years great advancement has been made in the development of these lovely flowers, both increasing the size of the blossoms and adding many new and delicate shades. Below we are offering an assortment of the very best varieties of recent introduction.

Brilliant Rose, rose pink. Pkt., 10c.

Crimson King, rich crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Golden King, giant yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Harmony, terra cotta orange shaded rose. Pkt., 10c.

Othello, dark claret. Pkt., 10c.

Rose Queen, soft pink. Pkt., 10c.

Queen Victoria, pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Majus Grandiflora, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Antirrhinum Majus Grandiflorum

AQUILEGIA. "Columbine." Magnificent perennial plants growing from 2 to 3 feet high and flowering in spring and early summer. The seed should be sown any time in seed pans or boxes and afterwards transplanted to the open ground. They succeed best in a moist, shady situation.

Long Spurred Hybrid. A magnificent strain of Hybrid Columbines producing an abundance of very large flowers with long spurs and borne on tall, graceful stems. The colors range in all shades of blue, lavender, mauve, yellow, orange, scarlet, rose-pink and white. Pkt., 15c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. Annual, forming large bushy, much branched plants, 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers large, white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. Of easy culture and remarkably free flowering. One of the best for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (*Dolichos lignosus*). A very rapid growing vine, with pretty foliage and rose and purple pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for covering up fences quickly; stands the heat well. The seed should be soaked in hot water about 12 hours before sowing. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER. A popular annual, largely grown for cut flowers; also for beds, etc. Sow the seed from March to May in seed pans or boxes, and when large enough transplant to rich, well worked soil.

American Beauty Class, Late Flowering. This wonderful variety is a recent addition to the popular Aster family. It is without doubt one of the best. The flowers have incurved petals and are large and full, often measuring 4 inches across. The plants are of branching habit and the flower stems measure from fifteen to thirty inches. The flowers have splendid keeping qualities. We heartily recommend this variety.

Azure Fairy. Pleasing light blue. Pkt., 15c.

Carmine Rose. Pkt., 15c.

Purple Beauty. Pkt., 15c.

Peach Blossom. Rose shading to light pink. Pkt., 15c.

September Beauty. Delicate flesh pink. Pkt., 15c.

White Beauty. Pkt., 15c.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

American Beauty, Early Flowering. This newest type has been developed from the Late Flowering American Beauty and has all of its characteristics, except that it is much earlier flowering.

Early Azure Blue. Light blue. Pkt., 15c.

Early September Beauty. Delicate flesh pink. Pkt., 15c.

Early Rose. Pkt., 15c.

Early Purple. Pkt., 15c.

Early White. Pkt., 15c.

CREGO ASTERS. We might term this class as the Japanese Chrysanthemum Aster, from its appearance. The flowers are very large recurved, curled and twisted, making it an especially artistic variety.

Improved Crego White. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Lavender. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Rose Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Azure Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Purple. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Shell Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Improved Crego Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM "Touch-Me-Not." Annual 1 to 1½ feet high. Valuable for summer flowering. Sow the seed in boxes in early spring and afterwards transplant to beds of rich, well prepared soil.

Camellia-flowered. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BEGONIA. Ever-blooming Bedding Varieties. Perennials flowering the first season from seed. Very popular bedding plants doing well in the full sunlight, also in shady and partially shady situations, flowering for a long period. The plants grow about 1 foot high, forming dense, compact bushes, almost completely hidden by the bright colored flowers. They are also admirable for pot culture or window boxes. Sow the seed the same as the tuberous rooted Begonias.

Gracilis. Delicate rose-color. Pkt., 15c.

Primadonna. Pale rose, large flowers. Pkt., 25c.

Luminosa. Deep fiery scarlet, very fine. Pkt., 25c.

Vernon. Rich orange-scarlet flowers, dark red foliage. Pkt., 15c.

BELLIS PERENNIS. "Double Daisy." Perennial, but flowering the first season from seed. Favorite plants for edgings, low beds, etc. Height 6 inches. Pkt., 10c.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. Swan River Daisy." Annual, 1 to 1½ feet, forming a close, compact plant, with immense numbers of large single blue or white flowers, in bloom nearly all the year. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. "Pot Marigold." Annual, 1 foot. The "Marygold" of Shakespeare. Exceedingly showy and free flowering plants of easy cultivation and requiring very little water. Blooming nearly all the year and most valuable for large beds where a mass of color is desired.

Orange King. Deep orange. Pkt., 10c.

Lemon Queen. Sulphur yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Ball. Pkt., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Annual, 2 to 3 feet. Showy and free flowering plants of easy culture, doing best in a sunny situation and blooming for a long period. Flowers large, are splendid for cutting purposes.

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM. "Canterbury Bells." Biennial, 2½ to 3 feet. Old-fashioned favorite flowers of easy cultivation. The seed may be sown late in spring or early in fall, in seed beds or boxes, and when large enough, transplant to where they are to flower. The plants will bloom the following spring and summer.

Calycanthema, "Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells." Differs from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. Fine Mixed and separate colors. Pkt., 15c.

CANDYTUFT. Old-fashioned free flowering annuals growing 1 to 1½ feet high, very desirable for borders and masses.

Rose Cardinal. Pkt., 10c.

Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

White. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Flesh Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Lavender. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. A new and absolutely distinct annual climber. It will no doubt attract universal attention, not only for the beauty and number of its bright, cardinal-red flowers, but for its hardiness, its quick growth, reaching a height of 20 to 25 feet in a short time, and also for its rich green, laciniated foliage, which resembles that of a fine Japanese Maple. The flowers, which are about 1½ inches in diameter, the tube being about 1¼ inches in length, are borne in clusters of from 5 to 7, and their vivid cardinal-red color against the abundant dark green foliage is most effective. This vine thrives best in a good soil and a warm, sunny situation. Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 15c.

CALCEOARIA GRANDIFLORA. (Pouchflower). Very beautiful for greenhouse decoration. Bears a large profusion of small, pocket-shaped flowers beautifully tigereed and spotted. Pkt., 25c.

CARNATION. Popular perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high and much used for cutting purposes. Our strain is unsurpassed for delightful fragrance and wonderful coloring of flowers. Seed should be sown from March to September in pots or boxes and transplanted when 2 or 3 inches high, giving shade until the young plants have become established. Our seed will produce blooms in five months from planting and flower indefinitely.

Chabaud's Giant. Flesh, pink. Pkt., 15c.

Chabaud's Giant. Red. Pkt., 15c.

Chabaud's Giant. White. Pkt., 15c.

Chabaud's Everblooming. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA. "Cockscomb." Annual, 1 foot high. Valuable as pot plants also very effective for large beds and borders. They succeed best in a rather light, warm soil. The seed can be sown early in spring in seed pans or boxes and afterwards potted or transplanted to the open ground where they are to flower. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA. Should be planted where they are to be grown, and at any season of the year, and will bloom about four or five months from planting. Under this name is included such popular flowers as Sweet Sultan, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Bachelors Button, etc., and known in all sections of the country and especially popular in California. A great favorite among the florists for cut flowers.

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA. "Dusty Miller." Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet. A beautiful plant with white silvery leaves and used for beds and edgings. The seeds should be sown in seed boxes and afterwards transplanted. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS. "Cornflower." Double blue, 1½ to 2 feet high. A well-known annual, much used for cutting purposes, also double mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS. "Royal Sweet Sultan." Annual, 2 to 3 feet. A great improvement on the old strain of "Sweet Sultan"; flowers resemble the "Cornflower" in shape, but are of immense size. Valuable for florists' use, lasting a long time when cut.

Amaranth. Red. Pkt., 10c.

Deep Lavender Purple. Pkt., 10c.

Americana. White. Pkt., 10c.

Imperialis. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SUAVEOLENS. "Yellow Sweet Sultan." Annual, 1½ to 2 feet high. Flowers beautiful sulphur yellow. Largely grown for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Annual or Painted Daisy. These are becoming more popular every year and are not only grown for summer, but are quite as satisfactory for winter flowers, being hardy in Southern California. Can plant at intervals and have them in bloom the year through, of compact, thrifty growth, about two feet high. Large plantings are made in August, September and October for winter blooms. Tri-color Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA. Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for winter and spring decoration for the conservatory or window gardens. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, blue, violet and crimson shades, usually two or more colors are shown in one flower, covering the plant with a sheet of bloom. The Cinerarias are quite hardy in California and if planted out under the shade, bloom to the greatest perfection. Seed may be sown in beds and boxes, carefully protected, and when large enough, may be bedded out or grown in pots. Sown in spring for winter flowers.

COLUMBIAN MIXTURE. Medium height, selected from three best growers in U. S. Pkt., 50c.

STELLATA. A charming variety with large spreading panicles of starry flowers, very effective for decoration of house or conservatory, also useful for cutting. Pkt., 25c.

CLARKIA. Annual, 2 to 4 feet high. Free flowering and of easy culture. These are among our best annual native flowers. Planted in early fall it blooms in early spring, and can be kept in bloom nearly all the year.

Elegans. Brilliant, Newport pink. Pkt., 10c.

Elegans. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS. Perennial climbing vine attaining a height of 30 feet or more and blooming freely the first season. Valuable for covering trellises, arbors, etc. Large bell-shaped flowers. Sow the seed early in the spring in seed boxes, and as soon as large enough transplant to the open ground. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS. Perennial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Magnificent foliage plant. For pot culture or for planting out during the summer season. Sow the seed in pots or seed pans, covering very lightly and as soon as large enough pot off into small pots.

New large-leaved varieties. The finest strain procurable. Producing large leaves of the most brilliant and showy colors. Pkt., 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. "Morning Glory." Annual climbing vine attaining a height of about 15 feet. Useful for covering fences, trellises, etc. Soak the seeds in warm water for a few hours before planting. Pkt., 10c.

Minor. "Dwarf Morning Glory." Annual, 1 foot. Flowers similar to the "Morning Glory," but smaller and remaining open all day in fine weather. Very pretty for borders or grown in masses in beds. All colors, fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Mauritanicus. Perennial trailing plant. Valuable for rock work or hanging baskets. Flowers a rich shade of lavender. Soak the seeds a few hours in hot water before planting. Pkt., 15c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Perennial, 2 feet high. Large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in great abundance. Much used for cutting purposes. Pkt., 10c.

CORNFLOWER. See **CENTAUREA**.

COSMOS. Annual, producing large single flowers much used for cutting purposes. The plants vary in height according to the time of the year at which they are planted. If sown in the spring they grow very tall, from 5 to 8 feet high, and flower in the fall, but if seed is sown in the fall, about October, they will flower in about 2 months and the plants will be dwarf, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and are very pretty for massing in beds. Seed sown in December will form dwarf plants and bloom about March.

Mammoth perfection, white, pink, crimson, or mixed. Each, per pkt., 10c.; oz., 30c.

New double or *Anemone* Flowered. Though not exactly a double flower, on the disc flowers there is produced a thick beard-like growth, giving the flower a full or double appearance in the center. Pink. Pkt., 15c.

Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Cosmos Klondyke. Annual, 2 or 3 feet. Deep orange-colored flowers, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, blooming in the fall. Pkt., 15c.

CUCUMBER WILD. (*Echinocystis lobata*). A quick growing annual vine for covering trellises, etc. Pkt., 10c.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM. Perennial, 8 to 10 inches. Charming plants with rich colored, fragrant flowers. Blooming in winter and spring. Generally growing as a pot plant. The seed may be sown in the spring or early in the fall in seed pans of rich soil mixed with leaf-mould and sand and potted off when large enough. Persicum. Fine mixed. Pkt., 25c.

CYPRESS VINE. A popular annual climbing vine with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of small star-shaped flowers. Sow early in the spring. Soak the seed in warm water a few hours before sowing.

Scarlet, white or mixed. Each, per pkt., 10c.

DAISY. See **BELLIS**.

DAHLIA. Although not generally known, Dahlias are easily grown from seed. If planted early in a hot-bed and transplanted when danger of frost is past, they will bloom the first season and make large bulbs by the next fall.

Cactus. Many of the best novelties. Giants with pointed petals. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Decorative. This seed was taken from some of the best in this class, and will produce some rare varieties. Pkt., 25c.

Pompon Mixed. The small double Dahlias so much prized for cutting. Pkt., 25c.

All Varieties Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

DELPHINIUM. "Perennial Larkspur." Perennial, 3 to 5 feet high. Beautiful summer flowering plants with long spikes of showy flowers. Sow the seed in spring or early fall in seed boxes and afterwards transplant to open ground.

Gold Medal Hybrids. This magnificent strain of Delphinium is of recent origin, and is unsurpassed by any other strain ever offered. The plants are of rather dwarf habit, rarely growing more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. They form numerous stems from the crown, but require no staking. Unlike the original *Delphinium Belladonna*, this new type produces flowers in all shades from sky-blue to the very darkest possible shade of blue, including sapphire, turquoise and indigo, many of these intervening shades being beyond description. The flowers are larger than the old variety, and are arranged rather loosely on the spike, so that they stand out boldly from the main stem, presenting a most graceful appearance. Perhaps the most valuable and admirable feature of these plants is their extreme free flowering qualities. If well cared for, and the old stems are kept cut off, they will flower almost the year round, and even through the winter months. Pkt., 25c.

Belladonna, Light Blue. Pkt., 25c.

Tom Thumb, Ultra Marine Blue. A very satisfactory annual Delphinium for bedding purposes. Pkt., 15c.

"Hollyhock" Delphinium, Wrexham Strain. We import this seed from England, its fame having reached us from the most reliable source. The "Hollyhock" Delphinium (so-called because of the immense size of the flowers) grows to a height of 6 or 7 feet, producing spikes of flowers 3 to 4 feet in length, coming in shades of blue, mauve, purple, etc., and is considered the most sensational Delphinium in England today. Pkt. of about 50 seeds, 50c.

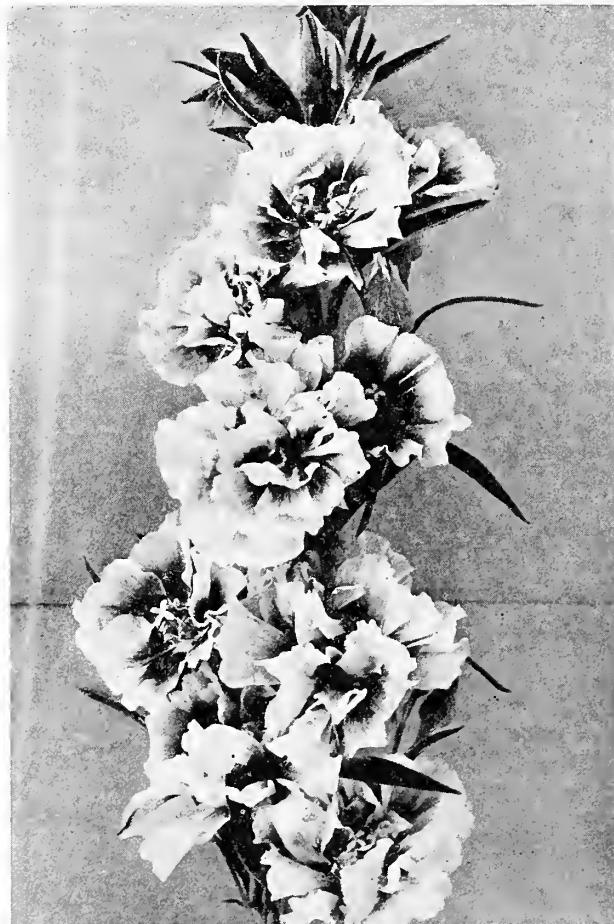
DIANTHUS CHINENSIS. Biennial, but generally treated as an annual; 1 foot high. Charming free-flowering plants with flowers of the most brilliant colors. Very effective for planting thickly in beds.

Chinensis. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS. "Foxglove." These improved Foxgloves are very showy, hardy, perennial plants for the garden and herbaceous border, they are easy to grow and produce freely long spikes, standing 4 to 5 feet high, well furnished with largest *Gloxinia*-like flowers of various colors, including white, cream, rose, red and other shades, all of which have beautiful throat markings, spots and blotches of purple, maroon, etc. They are more robust than the ordinary garden Digitalis, have shorter stems and larger flowers. *Digitalis Gloxiniaflora*. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DIDISCUS CAERULEUS (*Trahytome*). "Blue Lace Flower." An old introduction, but long unknown. An Australian annual of great merit as a cut flower. Perfectly at home in California; grows 2 to 3 feet high and profuse bloomer; flowers are sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA. "African Orange Daisy." Annual 12 to 15 inches high. One of the very best winter flowering plants yet introduced. By sowing the seed in September or October, it can be had in bloom as early as January and will flower continually until late spring or early summer. The marguerite-like blossoms, about two and a half inches in diameter, are of a unique, glossy orange-gold, this brilliant coloring being rendered more conspicuous by the dark colored disk, which is surrounded by a black zone. When in full bloom on bright sunny days it is truly a magnificent sight, for brilliancy of color almost rivaling the California Poppy. It is especially adapted for planting in masses in beds or borders and parkings. Pkt., 10c.



Godetia, Tall Double

GODETIA. Annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with large showy flowers. Especially valuable for sowing in partially shady places.

Tall Double Grandiflora. Deep Rose. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Grandiflora. Mauve. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Grandiflora. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA. "California Poppy." Annual 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. A well-known native flower with blossoms 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

Aurantiaca, rich orange, true California Poppy. Pkt., 10c.

The Geisha. The inside of petals is a brilliant gold and the outside orange crimson. The petals are fluted, which makes the flowers very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Vesuvius. Wallflower. Red. Pkt., 10c.

Hybrida Mixture. Pkt., 10c.

FREESIA. The dainty little flowers may be grown from seeds or bulbs. They bloom very early in the spring and are one of the most delightfully fragrant flowers in cultivation. Plant in shady location in the fall.

Purity. White. Pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. The flowers are exceptionally large, often 4 to 5 inches across and very highly colored in great diversity of variations and blippings, including such combinations as dazzling scarlet with gold edge, blood-crimson with yellow edge, yellow fiery crimson and many others. These magnificent Gaillardias are hardy perennials, less coarse and more compact in growth than the older kinds and they produce a constant succession of flowers all summer and fall, when grown in large groups they are gorgeously effective. As cut flowers they are almost unrivaled; the immense and brilliant flowers on long, self-supporting stems, "vase" handsomely and they last in water for days.

Superba, Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GEUM COCCINEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw. Splendid perennial which blooms for the greater part of the year. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and produces a profusion of large, double, bright scarlet flowers. Pkt., 15c.

Lady Stratheden. Yellow. Novelty same as above. Pkt., 15c.

GERBERA JAMESONII HYBRIDA. "Transvaal Daisy." This beautiful plant from South Africa thrives quite well in our California climate, and is becoming very popular here. The plants require a good rich soil, with plenty of drainage and a sunny location. The seed should be sown in seed pans of light, well-drained soil, and kept in a glass house or frame, and the young plants can afterwards be transplanted to the open. The flowers of these magnificent hybrids of the Transvaal Daisy are of about the same size as those of the parent, but range in all shades from pure white, yellow, orange, salmon, rose, cerise, ruby-red to violet. Pkt., 25c.

GERBERA JAMESONII. "Scarlet Transvaal Daisy." Pkt., 25c.

GERANIUM. Well-known perennial, single varieties, splendid mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA. Beautiful perennial green house plant, height about 8 inches, with large handsome foliage and immense trumpet-shaped flowers which are of a texture like velvet, of the most brilliant shades of violet, purple, crimson, scarlet, pink and lavender. Often beautifully blotched and spotted. Sow the seed in February or March in seed pans of light soil mixed with leaf-mould. Do not cover the seed, but sow on the surface and press down firmly with the hand and water with a fine spray. Keep in a green house; when plants are large enough, pot off as required. All colors, splendid mixed. Pkt., 25c.

GOMPHRENA GLOBASA. "Globe Amaranthus." Annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Producing numerous flowers resembling clover heads, which are cut and dried as an everlasting flower. White, pink, purple and striped, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GOURLDS. Ornamental climbing or trailing plants of great diversity of shapes and colored fruits. They should be planted in early spring. Each, per pkt., 10c.

Dish Rag.

Calabash Shaped.

Dipper Shaped.

Egg Shaped.

Hercules Club. (Teddy's Big Stock). Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA GRANDIFLORA ALBA. Annual, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. Much used for bouquets for mixing with carnations and other flowers. Flowers small, white, blooming best in winter season. Pkt., 10c.

Paniculata. Perennial, 2 feet high. Flowers smaller than the preceding. White and used for bouquets. Blooms during the summer season. Pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS. "Sunflower." Annual, 6 to 7 feet. Well-known showy plants for summer flowering. Sow the seeds in the spring in the open ground where they are to remain and flower.

Chrysanthemum Flowered. Double. Very large perfect flowers resembling giant Chrysanthemums. Flowers on long stems, golden yellow and double. Pkt., 10c.

New Red Sunflower. Flowers vary greatly in size from 4 to 8 inches across. Color of the flowers also varies, some are solid red, others with petals tipped and other pleasing combinations of red and gold. Planted for a background or a temporary hedge, they are very showy. Pkt., 15c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM. "Straw Flower." Annual, 2 to 3 feet. A well-known "everlasting" flower. Double, fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS VARIGATUS. "Japanese Hop." A beautiful annual climbing plant. Leaves marbled and splashed with white on light and dark green ground. Very effective for screens, arbors, etc. Sow the seed in spring when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK. Perennial, 6 feet high. An old-fashioned favorite flower. Sow the seed in boxes late in summer and transplant. The plants will bloom the following summer.

Chaters Superb. Double Salmon. Pkt., 10c.

Chaters Superb. Double Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Chaters Superb. Double Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Annual Single. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPIUM. Perennial, 4 to 5 feet. A favorite flower on account of its delightful fragrance. Sow the seed in the spring in seed boxes and transplant. Large flowered varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAFOLIA. "Mexican Poppy." Perennial, 2 to 3 feet. Large flowers resembling the California Poppy but more bowl-shaped and of a light canary-yellow color. Very free flowering and especially valuable for cutting purposes, the blooms lasting a long time in water. Blooms freely the greater part of the season. If sown in the spring or summer will bloom within a few months of the time of sowing. Pkt., 10c.

IPOMEA LEARII. "Blue Dawnflower." Perennial climbing vine, 30 to 40 feet. Likes a warm, sunny situation. Soak the seed in hot water a few hours before planting and sow in spring when the weather is warm and settled. Pkt., 10c.

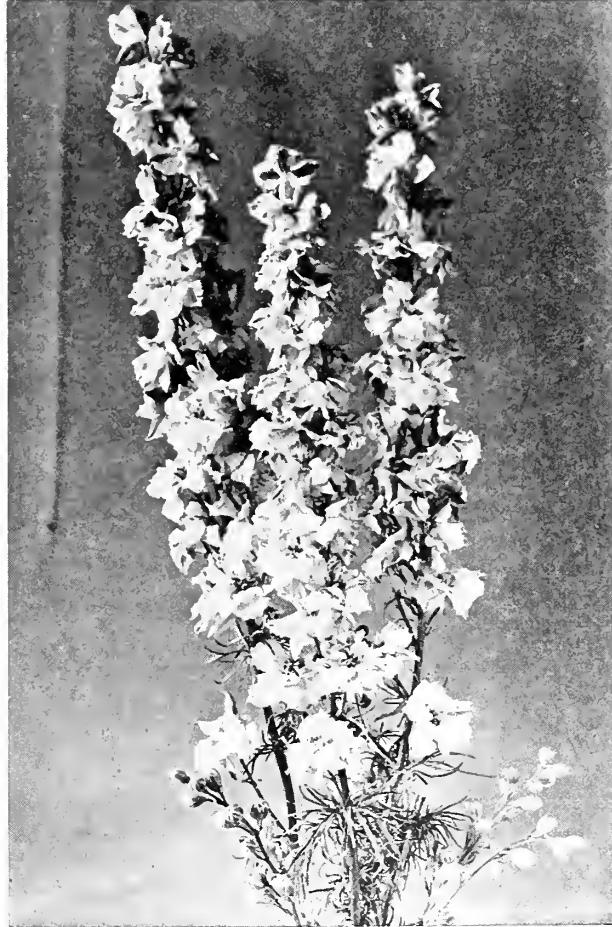
Grandiflora Alba. "White Moonflower." Perennial climbing vine, 15 to 20 feet. Large white, fragrant flowers 5 inches in diameter. Treat the seed the same as the above variety. Pkt., 15c.

Heavenly Blue. Annual, 15 feet. Flowers large, sky-blue, flowering in the fall. The most beautiful of all. Treat the seed the same as the above. Pkt., 10c.

Imperialis. "Imperial Japanese Morning Glory." Annual, 15 to 20 feet. Flowers large, varying in color from pure white to carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black.

Pkt., 10c.

KOCHIA CHILDSII, IMPROVED. "Summer Cypress." "Mexican Fire Bush." Annual, 3 to 4 feet high. Forms very decorative, compact bushes with fine light green foliage, which turns deep red in the fall. Very ornamental for planting as a background or temporary hedge. Sow in the spring. Pkt., 10c.



Larkspur. Double Stock Flowered

LARKSPUR, TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED. Are the finest strains and produce a wonderful show in any garden. The double flowering varieties, with their long spikes are excellent

for cut flowers. They should be planted in beds, or as a background for other small plants. They are easily grown and we know of nothing that will produce a greater show.

Lustrous Carmine. The glowing color, large individual flowers set closely together in a spike and long graceful stems, makes this an ideal cut flower. A recent introduction. Pkt., 10c.

Exquisite Pink. An entirely new color in Larkspur, being a lovely bright pink. It holds its color well and has all the fine qualities of tall double Larkspur. Pkt., 10c.

Dark Blue. A rich, deep blue. Pkt., 10c.

Rose. A soft rose pink. Pkt., 10c.

Lilac. A soft lilac. Pkt., 10c.

White. An improved pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. A choice mixture. Pkt., 10c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS. "Everlasting Pea." Perennial vine, 4 feet. Free flowering plants, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA. Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers. In orange, white, rose and other colors; excellent for bedding.

Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS. Annual, 3 feet high, producing large saucer-shaped flowers. Sow in spring.

Rose Color or White. Each, per pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA. Annual, 4 to 6 inches, forming compact, free flowering plants much used for edgings, etc. Sow the seed in February in seed pans of fine light soil. Do not cover the seed, but sow on the surface and press down firmly with the hand and water with a fine spray. As soon as large enough to be handled, the seedlings may be pricked out into shallow boxes and afterwards transplanted to the open ground.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Rich, deep blue, dark foliage. The finest dark blue for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Erinus Speciosa. Dark blue, dark foliage. Trailing. Useful for hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c.

Lobelia Cardinalis. Queen Victoria. Perennial, 3 feet. Dark bronze foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. Sow seed the same as the annual varieties. Pkt., 15c.

LEPTOSYNE MARITIMA. "Sea Dahlia." Large flowered yellow Marguerite. Very effective in beds, fine for cutting flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LINARIA MAROCCANA HYBRIDS. A pretty garden annual, sometimes called Baby Snapdragon because of its resemblance to Snapdragons. They are easily grown and are exceptionally attractive as cut flowers. In this mixture are blue, rose, lavender, yellow, etc. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. "Scarlet Flax." Annual, 1 to 2 feet high. Very effective for planting in masses in large beds; also for sowing broadcast on waste ground. Pkt., 10c.

Perenne. Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet, bright blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (*Amaranthus caudatus*). Annual, 2 feet high, with large drooping panicles of blood-red flowers. Seed should be sown in the spring and the plants will bloom during the summer. Pkt., 10c.

LUPINUS ANNUAL VARIETIES MIXED. 1 to 3 feet high. Well-known free flowering plants. Pkt., 10c.

Nanus. Dwarf blue, useful for edging and borders. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD AFRICAN. Annual, 3 feet. Flowering in summer and fall. The flowers are large, double and very showy. Sow in spring.

Lemon Queen (*fistulosa* type). Soft lemon-yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Prince (*fistulosa* type). Deep golden orange. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Prince. (See illustration on front cover).

Double Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD FRENCH. Annual, 1 to 2 feet high. Sow in spring.

Legion of Honor. "Little Brownie." A compact growing, single variety. Golden yellow marked with large spot of crimson velvet on each petal. Pkt., 10c.

MATTHIOLA BICORMS. Evening scented stock. An old-fashioned annual whose purplish flowers are of delightful fragrance in the evening. Pkt., 15c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Dwarf, trailing, annual. Blooming during the summer. Sow the seed in spring in a warm, sunny situation.

Crystallinum. "Ice Plant." Flowers white. Foliage has the appearance of being coated with ice. Pkt., 10c.

MIMULUS. Perennial plants of great beauty, succeeding best in a moist, shady place. Sow the seed in the fall in seed pans of light soil mixed with leaf mould; sow the seed on the surface and water with a fine spray. Pot off the plants when large enough, and later plant out in the open ground.

Tigrinus Grandiflorus. "Monkey Flower." Height 1½ feet, spotted and blotched varieties, fine mixed. Pkt., 15c.

MIGNONETTE. Annual, 8 inches to 1 foot high. An old-fashioned flower much prized for its fragrance.

Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal habit; very fragrant, large spikes, orange and red. Pkt., 10c.

Goliath. This is by far the best Mignonette, Machet. The plants

grow in the fine pyramidal bushes, the foliage in rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red of the flowers. The flower stalks are tall and strong while the spikes are often 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Mignonette delights in very rich soil (not freshly manured) and requires watering. Pkt., 10c.

MINA LOBATA. Beautiful annual climbing vine attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Flowers in long, graceful spikes; color bright red, changing to orange and cream. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny situation. Pkt., 10c.

MIRABILIS JALAPA. "Marvel of Peru" or "Four o'Clock." Free flowering annual of bushy habit, growing 3 to 4 feet high and flowering throughout the summer. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS. "Forget-me-not." Perennial, 6 to 10 inches, succeeding best in a shady, moist situation. Sow the seed in the fall in seed boxes and transplant.

Alpestris. Bright blue. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUM, TOM THUMB. Annual, 8 inches to 1 foot; useful for bedding and borders, flowering through the summer and also through the winter in locations where they are not cut by the frost.

Aurora. Terra Cotta. Pkt., 10c.

Bronze. Reddish Golden Brown. Pkt., 10c.

Golden King. Indian yellow. Dark leaved. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Dwarf. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUM, TALL. Gold garnet, orange and yellow, spotted garnet. Pkt., 10c.

Crimson. Velvet crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Jupiter. Golden yellow, large flowered. Rose, salmon rose. Pkt., 10c.

California Giants. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONII. A new flower of recent introduction, with remarkable colorings in delicate shades—tinged blotched and striped—coming in buffs, orange, pinks, with beautiful markings; grows 9 to 15 inches high, perfectly hardy here. Especially good for winter blooming.

Grandiflora Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS. Baby Blue Eyes. A California native of great merit for sowing broadcast in shrubbery or in bulb beds. Pkt., 10c.

NICOTIANA. Annual, 2 to 4 feet. Sow the seed in the spring in seed boxes and transplant.

Affinis. Large white, fragrant flowers, 3 inches across. Pkt., 10c.

Sanderae Hybrids. Splendid plants, flowers in great variety of colors. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA. "Love-in-a-Mist." Annual, height 1½ feet, with finely cut foliage; curious looking flowers of a pale blue color. Pkt., 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS. This mixture of grasses is grown for their grace and beauty in the garden and for their cutting value. They are very decorative used either alone in vases or mixed with other flowers. Plant in the spring in open ground. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES. GIANT MASTODON. Plant the seed in July and August under cloth cover, for fall and winter blooming; or in late fall for spring flowering. The seed should be covered very lightly not over ¼ inch, and kept cool and damp. When large enough, transplant. This strain of Pansies is unexcelled. The blooms being of immense size and wonderful range of color.

Mastodon. Panama Pacific. Huge deep yellow, some with dark centers, some without. Pkt., 25c.

Mastodon Bronze. Pkt., 25c.

Mastodon Black. Pkt., 25c.

Mastodon Prince Henry. Dark Blue. Pkt., 25c.

Mastodon Grand Duke. All White. Pkt., 25c.

Mastodon Mixed. A wonderful collection of rich, velvety shades in great variety and large size. Pkt., 25c.

Miracle Mixed. Wonderful blending of finest strains. Pkt., 50c.

Pansies. Large flowered mixed. Pkt., 10c.

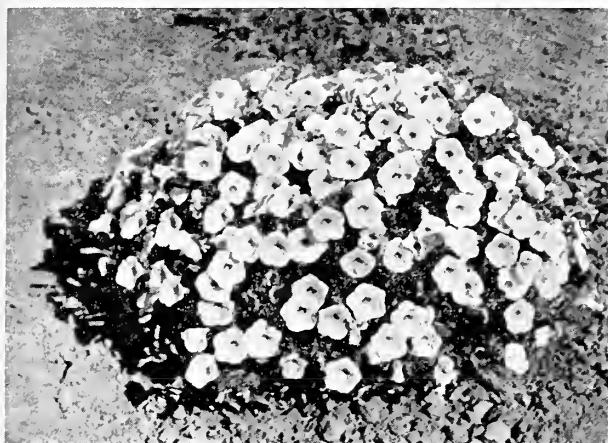
PENTSTEMON. Perennial, 2 to 3 feet. Free flowering plants for borders or beds. Colors in various shades of white, pink, red and purple, beautifully spotted and marked. Sow the seed in spring or early fall in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant. *Gloxinoides "Sensation."* Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA. Perennial, 1 to 1½ feet. Charming plants for large beds and borders, succeeding well in a sunny situation and blooming for the greater part of the year. Sow the seed in February in seed pans or boxes of light soil, cover the seed very lightly and water with a fine spray. When the plants are large enough, transplant to the open ground.

NOTE: Seed saved from the most carefully hybridized flowers, produce about 30 per cent double flowers, the balance being singles of unusually fine quality. The weaker seedlings produce the double flowers. In a measure the same is true of the single sorts, the small, weak seedlings generally produce the largest and finest flowers, while the large, strong seedlings usually turn out to be the most common types.

Petunia. Double Fringed. Choice mixed. Wonderful double flowers. Pkt., 50c.

Petunia. Giants of California. A superb strain of single large flowered giants, ruffled and fringed. Pkt., 25c.



Rosy Morn Petuna

Rosy Morn. A dwarf, compact variety with rose-colored flowers, especially desirable for bedding. Pkt., 15c.

Balcony Blue. Pkt., 25c.

DeLuxe Bedding Mixture. A splendid collection of colors, very large flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Nana Erecta Violacea. A new strain. This is a fine deep violet, the texture of the flower is like velvet and the plant growth erect, and compact, like all of this class. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA. Beautiful annuals, growing about 1 foot high with brilliant colored flowers, producing a dazzling display of color when planted in masses, in large beds or borders. Sow in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant to the open ground.

The large-flowering kinds are a decided improvement on the Common Drummondii, producing flowers twice the size of the latter in the most brilliant colors imaginable.

Alba. Pure white, extra large. Pkt., 10c.

Lilac. Pkt., 10c.

Primrose. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Vivid Crimson. Large white eye. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA. "Perennial Phlox." This splendid, free flowering perennial is deserving of a place in every garden. The plants grow about 3 feet high and produce large heads of flowers of the most beautiful shades. Sow the seed in the fall in seed pans and afterwards transplant. All colors, splendid mixed. Pkt., 15c.

POPPY. Showy flowers for beds and borders, also very effective for sowing broadcast on waste pieces of ground. The best results will be obtained by sowing in fall or early winter.

American Legion. Color brilliant orange scarlet with yellow anthers. The flowers are three times the size of the ordinary Shirley Poppy. They grow from 2 to 3 feet high and should be planted where they are to flower. They give the best effect when grown in masses or beds. Pkt., 15c.

Flanders. The famous Poppy of Flanders Field. A single annual of blood red color. Pkt., 10c.

Iceland. A graceful, delicate variety about 1 foot high, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, excellent for cutting. Sow in fall where plants are to remain, and thin.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley. Single flowers of the most delicate crepe-like texture and every conceivable shade of color from white, flesh-color, pink, rose, carmine, scarlet to deep crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Poppy Oriental (Papaver Orientale). A perennial producing many thick, leafy stems, 3 to 4 feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. Sow the seed in spring or early in the fall in seed boxes; when large enough, pot up into small pots and later transplant to the open ground. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Carnation Flowered. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PLATYCODON. (Chinese Bell Flower). One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers the whole season. They form large clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery, easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August, is sown outdoors in April. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA. A low spreading annual about 6 inches high, flowering in a short time from seed and blooming through the entire summer season. Very effective for massing in beds, producing a perfect carpet of brilliant colors. Sow the seed in spring after the weather has become warm and settled. Single and double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA, SIINENSIS FIMBRIATA. "Chinese Primrose." Beautiful green house plants, blooming in winter and spring. Sow the seed in August or September in pots or seed pans of rich loam mixed with sand, cover the seed lightly and keep in a green house; when large enough, pot into small pots and later to larger pots as required. Finest mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Primula Malacoides. A new Hybrid Primula which has become immensely popular on account of its hardy nature and free flowering, growing in habit similar to Obconica, but is considered finer, of light lilac to pure white in color. Pkt., 25c.

Primula Obconica Gigantea. A charming little plant for pot culture. Perennial but blooming in a few months from seed; height 6 to 8 inches. A profuse bloomer, bearing heads of 10 to 15 flowers on long stems. Sow the seed in August or September in pots or seed pans of light, rich loam and keep in a frame or green house, pot up when ready. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

Vulgaris. The true yellow English Primrose. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM. "Golden Feather." Pretty foliage plants with deeply cut leaves, useful for edgings; perennial, 6 to 9 inches. The plants should be kept trimmed and all flowers cut off as they appear. Sow the seed in boxes, covering very lightly, and when large enough, transplant. Pkt., 10c.

Hybridum Roseum. Tall vigorous grower and flowers freely. The flowers are daisy-like and the colors vary from rose and pink to cream and white, all have yellow centers. Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

RANUNCULUS. Very attractive flowers, very double, coming in reds, yellows, bronze, buff, etc., and a great addition to the garden. Asiaticus Superbissimus. Splendid mixture. Pkt., 15c.

RHODANTHE. A graceful little "Everlasting Flower," annual, 1 foot high. Treat the same as Acroclinium. Pink, rose, white, crimson, etc., mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Salpiglossis Grandiflora

SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA. Annual, 1½ feet. Free flowering plants for beds and borders, succeeding best in a sunny situation and blooming all summer. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped and produced in great profusion; colors yellow, pink, rose, crimson, brown, steel blue, purplish violet, etc.; beautifully veined and penciled. Sow the seed early in spring in seed boxes and transplant when large enough. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

RICINUS. "Ornamental Castor Bean." Rapid growing plants with immense, rich colored leaves, producing a sub-tropical effect planted on lawns or in clumps. Height 6 to 10 feet. Sow in spring when the weather has become warm and settled.

Zanzibariensis. A very large, dark leaves, with reddish stems. Plants grow to immense size. Pkt., 10c.

ROMNEYA CULTERI. "Mantilija Poppy." A native of California; perennial, 6 to 10 feet high and of shrubby growth. The queen of California flowers; truly a majestic plant. The plant throws up numerous woody stems with handsome gray-green foliage, topped with large numbers of flowers. The blossoms are often 6 to 7 inches in diameter, of a crepe-like texture, pure glistening white with bright yellow centers. The seed is hard to germinate; some claim to have had success by soaking the seed in a weak solution of lye. Pkt., 10c.

RUDBECKIA NEUMANNI. "Golden Glow." Vivid yellow, semi-dwarf in habit, very free and long bloomer, with very large spikes of flowers. Pkt., 15c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS. "Scarlet Sage." For producing a dazzling mass of color all through the summer months there is probably no other flower that can equal the "Scarlet Sage." It is a perennial, but blooms in a short time from seed. Much used for bedding and succeeding best in a sunny situation. Sow the seed in February or March in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant.

Splendens. Long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers; height 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Farinacea. A hardy perennial. The spikes of light blue color rise above the foliage in an almost continuous mass of bloom. The flowers are excellent for cutting and the plants may be used for beds, borders or as specimen plants among shrubs. Pkt., 15c.

Salvia Patens. "Blue Sage." Perennial, 2 feet, flowering the first season from seed, succeeding best in a partially shaded situation. Flowers the most perfect shade of bright blue. Sow the seed the same as the preceding varieties. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA. "Sweet Scabious." "Morning Bride." Annual, 2 to 3 feet, flowering in summer and early fall. Flowers on long stems, producing in great profusion and especially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in water. Sow the seed from February to April in seed boxes and transplant.

Azure Fairy, azure blue. Pkt., 10c.

King of the Blacks, red black. Pkt., 10c.

Also Rose and Sulphur Yellows.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS. (Butterfly Flower.) An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of gay butterfly-like flowers, closely resembling some species of Orchids. For winter blooming in pots the Schizanthus is one of the most desirable of all flowers.

Schizanthus Wistoniensis. An improved strain, excellent for pot culture and partial shade. Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY. One of the most popular of Mr. Burbanks productions. Perennial, about 2 feet high, flowering for the greater part of the year, but at its best in spring and early summer. Desirable for beds or borders and especially valuable for cutting purposes, flowers lasting a long time in water. Sow in spring or early fall in seed boxes, covering the seed very lightly; when large enough transplant.

Alaska. Flowers often 4 inches across, purest glistening white with yellow centers; broad over-lapping petals, long stems. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. A great many Eastern people are interested in these flowers, of which so many bouquets are sold in California. They are very attractive and grow well in the East. We offer one 10c. pkt. of each six varieties as follows: *Acroclinium*, *Gomphrena*, *Helichrysum*, *Xeranthemum*, *Rodanthe* and *Statice*, for 50c.

STATICE (Sea Lavender). Most valuable plants either for border or rockery, with tufts of leathery foliage, panicles of minute flowers, producing a remarkable effect; grows from 15 to 30 inches high and blooms from April until September. These plants are becoming more popular each year. Especially so since it has been demonstrated that they are so practical for making up "everlasting" bouquets. Their great variety of colors makes them very effective. *Statice Sinuata* is probably the most used for drying for "everlasting" bouquets. This variety comes in the lighter colors. We offer white, pink, lavender and yellow and mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Statice Caspia (New). One of the finest of the many varieties. Smaller flowers than *Latifolia* and of more delicate appearance in bouquet work. Makes up beautifully with other flowers, or may be cut and dried for future use. Will last for months. Pkt. 10c.

Statice Latifolia. Perennial, 1½ feet, producing panicles of small lavender blue flowers, which can be cut and dried and used for bouquets. Sow the seed late in spring or early in the fall, in seed boxes, and transplant. Pkt., 10c.

STEVIA SERRATA. Small fragrant white flowers borne in large heads which are valuable for cutting. A fall-blooming perennial of easy culture. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS. "Gilliflower." A favorite annual, succeeding best in California during the winter season. Largely grown for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Very effective for planting in beds or borders. To obtain the best results the seeds should be sown in August, September, or early part of October, in seed boxes of rather light soils, and afterwards transplanted to the open ground. In transplanting stocks care should be taken to save the small or weak growing plants, as these generally produce double flowers, while the strong, robust growing seedlings often come single.

Perpetual or Branching. "Cut and come again."

White, *Princess Alice*. Pkt., 10c.

Blood Red. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

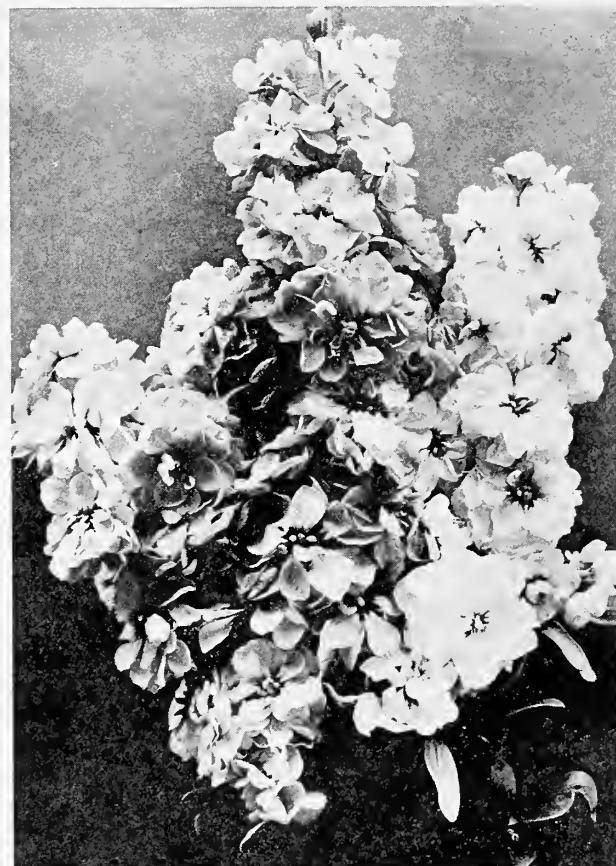
Rose, Rose Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Silvery Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

Flesh. Pkt., 10c.

Violet Sapphire. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Stocks, Early Giant Imperial

Early Giant Imperial. An especially meritorious class. Growing from 24 to 30 inches tall, of branching habit. Very early blooming and producing a high percentage of doubles.

Canary Yellow. Pkt., 15c.

Lilac. Pkt., 15c.

Rose. Pkt., 15c.

Lavender. Pkt., 15c.

Flesh. Pkt., 15c.

Chamois, Ivory, Tinted Old Rose. Pkt., 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM. Perennial, 1 foot. An old-fashioned flower for beds or borders, producing a great display of showy and varied colors. Sow the seed early in spring; the plants will flower the following year.

Single, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TACSONIA MANICATA. "Scarlet Passion Vine." A magnificent perennial climber, producing an abundance of large scarlet blooms. Sow the seed in pots or seed pans and afterwards transplant. Pkt., 15c.

THUNBERGIA ALTA. Annual climbing vine 5 to 6 feet, useful for low fences; also for hanging baskets. Sow the seed in spring. Flowers white, yellow, orange and buff, with dark centers, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSE. "Canary Bird Flower." Annual, climbing vine 8 to 10 feet. It does best in California in a rather moist, partially shaded situation. Pretty pale green, deeply cut foliage and canary yellow, fringed flowered. Sow early in spring. Pkt., 10c.

VALARIANA (Garden Heliotrope). Rubra mixed. A much-prized showy hardy perennial. It bears dense clusters of Heliotrope-scented flowers of red or white. Blooms continuously and is easily raised from seed. Pkt., 10c.



Verbena, Gigantea Mixed

VERBENA. Perennial of reclining habit, height 9 to 12 inches. The plants bloom the first season from seed and are unsurpassed for bedding where a display of color is desired. After they are established they grow with scarcely any attention and a small amount of water, preferring a sunny situation. Sow the seed in winter or early spring in seed boxes and when large enough, transplant.

Gigantea. White, Pink, Purple, or Lucifer. Each, per pkt., 10c.
Gigantea. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLA ODORATA. "Sweet Violet." A favorite fragrant flower, perennial, 6 inches. Succeeding best in a rather shady situation. Sow the seed in winter or early spring in seed boxes of good loam mixed with some leaf-mould, covering the seed lightly, or they may be sown in a well-prepared bed in a shady situation. Violet seed is slow to germinate.

Odorata. The old-fashioned Sweet Violet. Pkt., 10c.

Princess of Wales. The largest violet in cultivation and the one so largely used for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER. An old-fashioned fragrant flower; biennial, 1 to 1½ feet. Sow the seed in spring and transplant. The plants will flower the following winter.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

XERANTHEMUM. "Everlasting." Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.



Harris' Giant Double Zinnia

ZINNIA, GIANT DOUBLE. Zinnias are among the most popular of the summer flowering annuals, producing a grand display of brilliant and dazzling colors for many months, with little care and attention. The plants of this giant strain are of extremely robust growth, attaining a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, bearing immense flowers, often 5 inches in diameter; very double, and of the most striking colors. We offer this superb strain in 9 distinct shades.

Cardinal (New). Pkt., 10c.

Burnt Orange. Pkt., 10c.

Buttercup. Pkt., 10c.

Rose King. Pkt., 10c.

Lavender. Pkt., 10c.

Purple Shades. Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

White. Pkt., 10c.

All Colors Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA, GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED. This wonderful improved strain of Zinnia was granted an Award of Merit and Gold Medal in 1924 by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The flowers are sensational, combining as they do, large size, fullness of petals, wonderful range of color and good keeping qualities. They resemble in appearance the Decorative Dahlia. When in full bloom they often measure 5 to 6 inches in diameter. This wonderful strain originated and is grown in California and we cannot recommend it too highly to our friends.

Exquisite. Beautiful light rose with deeper rose center. Pkt., 25c.

Oriole. Immense flowers of orange and gold. Pkt., 25c.

Canary Bird. A delicate shade of primrose. Pkt., 25c.

Crimson Monarch. Bright crimson, the largest of the Dahlia Flowered type. Pkt., 25c.
 Dream. Deep lavender purple, beautiful shade. Pkt., 25c.
 Mixed. Good range of colors. Pkt., 15c.
 Picotte Type. Petals outlined by a contrasting color which harmonizes with body of flower. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.
 Elegans Lilliput. Small double flowers, very attractive and good for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.
 Giant Double Zinnia. Special mixture of pastel shades, made up of all the delicate pastel shades. Pkt., 15c.

HARRIS CUT FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE. A mixture of hardy annuals, blended to give a continuous succession of cut flowers from early summer until late fall, containing Stocks, Mignonette, Gypsophila, Annual Chrysanthemums, Blue Lupin, Single Poppy and Candytuft. Pkt., 10c.. oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.. lb., \$2.00.

HARRIS WILD GARDEN MIXTURE. A well-balanced mixture of hardy annuals, suitable for planting in odd corners and vacant lots. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$1.75.

Winter Flowering or Long Season Spencer

The winter flowering type of Spence Sweet Peas is much the most satisfactory variety to grow in this section of the country. They can be planted from the first of September to the first of March with excellent results. The September plantings will flower in December and if given proper care, will continue to bloom for at least four or five months, the later plantings lasting in proportion well into the summer. The Spencer type of Sweet Peas is the long stemmed, large flowering variety, many of them having fluted edges, and from three to four flowers to the stem. Our seed is from one of the best growers on the Pacific Coast, and our customers invariably capture most of the prizes at the local flower shows when they exhibit.

For best results, spade up the ground to a depth of 18 inches and fertilize well. Plant the seed in a furrow 6 inches deep, covering to a depth of 1 inch. As your plants grow, draw the soil to them, being careful not to smother them. At time of planting, be sure to have soil well soaked to a depth of 2 or 3 feet and sow seed when surface works nicely.



Early Aviator

NOVELTIES

EARLY ORANGE KING. Glowing intense orange. Pkt., 25c.

EARLY SWEET LAVENDER. Pure lavender self. Pkt., 25c.

EARLY PINK CHEROKEE. Pink suffused salmon on cream ground. Pkt., 25c.

Early All White, as named.

Early Aviator, dazzling crimson scarlet.

Early Amethyst. Royal purple.

Early Blue Bird. Dark navy blue.

Early Columbia. Salmon rose, standard white wings.

Early Cream. As named.

Early Fair Maid. Blush pink, suffused salmon.

Early Glitters. Cerise.

Early Grenadier. Dazzling scarlet. Pkt., 15c.; oz., 85c.

Early Harmony. Clear lavender.

Early Helen Lewis. Orange salmon.

Early Hercules. Mammoth rose pink.

Early Rose Charm. Large bright rose.

Early Rose Dore. New rose pink suffused orange. Pkt., 15c.; oz., \$1.00.

Early Zvolanek's Rose. Giant rose pink, select strain. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 70c.

Prices on above list except where noted. Pkt., 10c.. oz., 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

STANDARD LATE FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

San Diego and vicinity is so eminently suited to the raising of the Early Flowering Spencers that we do not list many separate colors in the Summer Flowering varieties, but we carry in stock the Silver Gilt Medal Mixture of these varieties, which is a wonderful blend of only the best and brightest spencers, including all the worth while novelties of recent years. In addition to this we carry a few separate colors, and the beautiful novelty.

Mary Pickford. Dainty cream pink suffused salmon. Pkt., 25c.

Hawlmank Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Field Marshall. Blood crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Austin Frederick. Giant lavender.. Pkt., 10c.

Edna May. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Silver Gilt Medal Mixture. Pkt., 10c.

Price of Summer Spencrs. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

ROSES

DURING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY WE CARRY ABOUT FIFTY OF THE MORE CHOICE VARIETIES OF ROSES. THESE ARE ALL TWO YEAR OLD FIELD GROWN BUSHES AND SHOULD GIVE SPLENDID RESULTS. BE SURE AND WRITE, CALL, OR PHONE FOR A LIST GIVING DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES.

BULBS

Owing to the fact that it has become necessary to stop the importation of a large number of Bulbs from Europe, on account of various pests with which they are infested, and against which we need protection, California is fast becoming a Bulb-producing country in a large way, and we are therefore buying many of our bulbs at home, instead of importing them from Europe.

In this way we are in a position to get in close touch with the Bulb growers themselves and in many cases actually inspect the fields from which the bulbs come, thereby making sure that we are getting "Quality Goods".

Every experienced planter knows the importance of reliability in seeds, plants and bulbs, and no matter whether the garden be large or small you must have quality if you want success.

The bulbs we offer you in this list are (like the seeds and plants offered you in this catalogue) of the best varieties and bought with the greatest care from the best growers both at home and abroad, and we feel confident that, if they are given the proper care, the results will be satisfactory. You will find brief cultural directions with description of each bulb.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia seems to become more popular year by year, and why not? What other flower will give you more for the time and effort expended? Like the Gladioli, each season sees so many wonderful new creations and improvements in these flowers, that it keeps one busy to keep up with the procession.

During the planting season, which lasts approximately from the first of March to the middle of May, we aim to carry a stock of approximately one hundred different varieties of Dahlias, specially selected from the choicest on the market, the varieties chosen being of known merit. Therefore, you need not hesitate in selecting anything from our list, which will be mailed to you on request during the Dahlia season. Remember that different Dahlias produce different size tubers, so do not judge the size of the flowers you will get from the size of the bulb, because some of our choicest Dahlias produce small tubers.

BE SURE TO WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR OUR DAHLIA LIST

AMARYLLIS

Bella Donna. "Bella Donna Lily." Blush delicately shaded with pink or light purple, flowering before the leaves appear, very fragrant and fine for cut flowers, lasting fully a week when cut. Plant in a sunny position, leaving the neck even with the surface of the soil. First size 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

A. Johnsonii. Striped white or red ground fine. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ANEMONE

One of the most showy and beautiful flowers; of neat and compact growth, with elegantly cut foliage and the most brilliantly colored blossoms. It requires but little attention. For best effect, plant in masses.

CULTURE. Anemones require a rich, loamy soil. Soak the roots in water for six hours previous to planting. This causes them to swell and enables one to distinguish the crown, which is readily discernible by the fibrous points at the top of the root, the bottom being quite smooth. A sunny place is best. Place a slight ridge around the bed so that the plants may be flooded with water. Plant any time from October to April. They bloom from February to July.

10c each, 75c. doz.; \$5.50 per 100.

AGAPANTHUS

BLUE AFRICAN LILY

A very hardy and sure blooming Lily, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on stiff stems about 3 feet high. The leaves are long, glossy and very decorative. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

BEGONIA

TUBEROUS ROOTED

Ready about January 1st.

These are very satisfactory as summer bloomers. For outside beds plant in a shaded location, covering the bulbs about one-half inch deep. Water lightly until growth starts. After the foliage has died down in the fall, lift them and store in dry sand. Tuberous Begonias make very good pot plants. Use a five-inch pot for each bulb filled with rich, sandy loam and give the plants light but not direct sun. No bulb is more satisfactory for culture.

Double flowered in crimson, scarlet, copper, salmon, yellow and white, 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen. Single, same colors, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

CALLA LILY

Known to every lover of flowers. It is one of the most beautiful blooms, and cannot be too highly recommended.

CULTURE. Callas are very easy to grow, and to be successful they need only be given a good rich soil and an abundance of water. May be planted either in a sunny or half shady place. The white variety may be planted from July to March, and will bloom all year excepting during June, July and August. The yellow variety is ready in December and should be planted shortly afterwards.

Aethiopica. The White Calla Lily, or Lily of the Nile. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ELLIOTIANA, THE YELLOW CALLA LILY

This is the finest Calla grown; large deep, rich golden yellow color. The leaves are spotted with white, habit like our old favorite White Calla. Ready for shipment January 1st.

Medium size, each 25c.; \$2.50 dozen.

GIANT BLACK CALLA

A most remarkable and rare plant having flowers shaped like the ordinary Calla, but is a crimson maroon color so dark that it appears black. The plant grows to a height of about 3 feet and the foliage is very decorative. 60c. each.

CANNAS

With the wonderful new colorings and improved size of flowers, Cannas are more popular than ever. The large handsome ornamental foliage and beautiful spikes of light flowers make the Cannas ideal for mass plantings and background borders or hedges. They bloom freely for six to eight months. It is better to separate them every three years. Set the roots about 15 inches apart and plant in full sun, or they will bloom fairly well in partial shade. Give them a mulch of strawy manure and plenty of water and you will have a wonderful show of blooms for many months.

Gold Bird. In color a clear lemon yellow. The flowers are often 5 inches across, the petals being broad and rounded. Green foliage, 3 to 4 feet high. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Hungaria. A fine clear pink. Flowers large with rounded petals. Dwarf, luxuriant, green foliage, 2 to 3 feet high. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

King Humbert. One of the most popular Cannas. Immense Orchid flowers of brilliant orange red. Sturdy bronze foliage, 4 to 5 feet high. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$8.50 per 100.

Uncle Sam. Deep vivid crimson, one of the largest Orchid reds. Green foliage, 5 to 6 feet high. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Wyoming. A large Orchid flower of pure rich orange, handsome bronze foliage, 4 feet high. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

FREESIAS

These bulbs may be planted from July to the end of December. They are easily grown, blossom freely in the spring and will continue growing for years. They grow best in partial shade, they make good cut flowers and all kinds are fragrant. We are offering a few of the best of the wonderful new colored ones, the outcome of years of patient development work. Plant in any good garden soil 2 to 3 inches apart and cover to a depth of about 2 inches.

Amethyst. A beautiful Amethyst blue with light center, of strong sturdy growth. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

California. A large flower of bright golden yellow, long stems, one of the very finest yellow Freesias. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Carmencita. Medium size flower of a beautiful light orange salmon hue with buff shadings on the lower petals, long stems. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Carrie Badau. Lavender pink, a great improvement over Gen. Pershing, large flower and heavier stems, an enormous grower and producer. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Olivette. Bright carmine red with bright yellow throat, lower petals having a deep yellow blotch with crimson veins. Profuse bloomer. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Purity Freesias. White, large size bulbs. 35c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

GLADIOLI

(Ready for shipment December to June)

Gladioli well deserves this unrivaled popularity. They may be planted from January to June for a succession of blooms. It is well in cutting to separate the leaves from the flower stems, allowing the leaves to remain. When completely dried this top growth should be cut off and the bulbs stored. These bulbs multiply and the bulbets will bloom the second year. The bulbs should be planted about 4 inches deep in any good garden soil, preferring an open sunny situation.

There are many new and wonderful varieties and some of the old ones are still leaders. We have tried to include the best of the new and standard varieties in our list.

America. Soft lavender pink. Very popular. 10c. each, 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Baron Hulot. A true violet blue, a smaller flower, but vigorous grower and one of the best in this color. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Byron L. Smith. Light lavender with cream coloring in throat. Resembles a Cattleya Orchid. 25c. each, \$2.50 dozen, \$16.00 per 100.

Early Sunrise. Deep salmon, orange throat, very large flowers. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Empress of India. Deep maroon red, almost black. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Evelyn Kirtland. Coral pink. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Francis King. Bright red. 10c. each, 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Golden King. Large golden yellow with crimson blotch. 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Golden Measure. A large, clear, deep yellow. 35c each, \$3.50 dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang. A soft pink blended with scarlet in throat. 10c each, 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Halley. Salmon pink. 10c. each, 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Herada. Mauve. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Le Marechal Foch. Light pink. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Lily White. Pure white and an early variety. 15c. each, \$1.25 dozen, \$8.50 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Rose pink, carmine blotch on lower petals. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Myrtle. Delicate rose pink. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Mary Pickford. Flower and spike delicate creamy white, throat soft sulphur yellow. A wonderful flower. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Niagara. A deep cream, throat splashed with lavender, very large flower. 10c each, 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Prince of Wales. A clear, delicate salmon pink. The finest of this color and one that we highly recommend. An early variety and very popular for cutting. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Purple Glory. Large ruffled flowers of velvety maroon. Very tall and showy. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen, \$35.00 per 100.

Rose Glory. Very large ruffled flower of rose pink deeper in throat. A very fine gladiolus. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen, \$16.00 per 100.

Schwaben. Soft pure yellow, with little red feather markings in the throat. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Virginia. Brilliant scarlet. The most popular red variety. A vigorous grower with erect stalks. Exceedingly attractive for cutting or will give a grand mass of color when grown in beds. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

Choice Mixture. 10c. each, 75c. dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

PRIMULINUS

Butterfly. Ruffled salmon yellow flowers. Vigorous growers. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Alice Tiplady. The flowers of a beautiful orange saffron color. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

BABY GLADIOLI

Baby Glads are different and should be planted in the early fall, the blooms coming in the spring, making splendid cut flowers producing many spikes from a single bulb.

Blushing Bride. White with carmine pink flakes. 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Brilliant. Deep scarlet. 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

The Bride. Pure white. 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Peach Blossom. Peach pink, very fine for cutting. 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

GLOXINIAS

Crimson Royal, Duchess of York, Meteor. Scarlet, white, purple. each 35c.

HYACINTHS

Plant in the open ground, in good rich soil, from October to January, covering to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches. For pot culture, plant in five-inch pots, leaving one-third of the bulb exposed. Keep in a cool, dark place five or six weeks till roots are fully developed, then gradually inure to the light.

In glasses, fill the glass with water so as to nearly touch the base of the bulb. A piece of charcoal the size of a walnut, put into the water, will keep it pure and obviate frequent changing.

NAMED SINGLE HYACINTHS, ALL BULBS FIRST SIZE

Gertrude. Deep pink.

King of the Blues. Dark blue.

Gigantea. Light pink.

La Victoire. Bright red.

Grand Maitre. Medium blue.

Innocence. Pure white.

City of Haarlem. Yellow.

Lord Balfour. Purple.

All 25c. each, \$2.00 dozen.

IRIS, SPANISH

This universally admired Iris blooms during April and May from bulbs planted in the fall. The lovely coloring, graceful stems and splendid keeping qualities of these flowers makes it one of our most desired cut flowers. Plant them 2 or 3 inches deep and 2 inches apart in the row.

Gypsy Queen. A deep brown, with large yellow blotch. This variety grows quite tall.

King of Blues. A fine deep purplish blue.

Ophir d'Or. Deep golden yellow.

Queen Wilhelmina. A very beautiful white, with small yellow blotch on the falls.

Solfaterre. Dark purplish blue, with a deep yellow blotch. A striking combination.

Spanish Iris Mixed. A very fine mixture of several choice varieties. Price. Any of the above varieties 10c. each in less than dozen lots, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODIL

ALL BULBS FIRST SIZE

The Narcissus is one of the most beautiful, useful and easiest grown of all the bulbous flowering plants. They are very popular as cut flowers, because of their splendid keeping qualities and fragrance. They may be grown in beds, borders or planted in a shrubby border and allowed to naturalize and while preferring partial shade will thrive in full sun. The bulbs may be planted from October to the last of January in good garden soil, covering to a depth of about five inches. Polyanthus, the Paper White Grandiflora, may be grown in water.

Emperor. Enormous brilliant yellow trumpet. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Empress. Trumpet of rich yellow, perianth of pure white. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Von Sion (Double Daffodil). Large golden yellow. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Paper White. Large flowered, producing immense clusters of large pure white, star-shaped flowers. 10c. each, 75c. dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

Poeticus Ornat. Pure white, with orange red cup, fine for forcing. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$7.00 per 100.

JONQUILS

Fine for cut flowers, very fragrant and graceful. Easily forced and grow well in open ground. Plant in any good garden soil from beginning of October to January, covering the bulbs to a depth of about 3 inches.

Campernelle Odorus Regulosis. The largest and finest of all Jonquils, rich yellow with wrinkled cup. 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

Jonquils. Sweet single. 75c dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

LILIUIM

We cannot say too much in praise of this elegant class of plants, which are becoming more popular every year. It does not seem necessary to attempt an improvement on that which is already perfect, as the Lily is. Nature has endowed the Lily with every element of grace and beauty, not only in outline but in color; happy blending of colors, form most varied and beautiful, fragrance delightful; in short, all the characters essential to real beauty.

CULTURE. In open ground; dig well, add some sand and well-rotted manure (except for Auratum, which will not bear manure) and plant about 7 inches deep.

L. Giganteum (Easter Lily). Ready about November; other varieties about the middle of October. They bloom as follows:

Giganteum. In April and May; other varieties in July and August.

Auratum. "Golden Banded Lily." The finest and most magnificent of the genus. Flowers white, spotted crimson with a distinct golden stripe running through each petal. 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen.

Giganteum. Large flowering, pure white Lily of strong and healthy growth, can be forced into bloom for Easter. 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen.

Rubrum. "The Red Lily of Japan." Carmine rose on white ground, spotted with crimson. The most showy of Japanese Lilies for the garden and an excellent cut flower. 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen.

Tigrinum. "Tiger Lily." Orange, spotted black, very showy. 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen.

NEW MONTBRETIAS

Showy, hardy summer flowering bulbs, to be treated the same as Gladioli or they may be left in the ground permanently. The long graceful flowering spikes are excellent for cutting and when used in mixture with other flowers in vases they are very beautiful.

Bulbs planted during the winter months in Southern California will produce flowers during July, August and September. Plant to a depth of about 2½ inches in any good soil.

Aurantica. Tall, graceful spikes bearing beautiful orange yellow flowers. 15c. each, 8 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.50, 100 for \$9.00.

Fire King. A fiery scarlet red and particularly showy in the garden. 15c. each, 8 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.50, 100 for \$9.00.

King Edmund. Clear golden yellow bearing a great profusion of flowers on each spike. 15c. each, 8 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.50, \$9.00 for 100.

OXALIS

Handsome and graceful flowers varied in color, produced in great profusion during winter and spring—suitable for hanging baskets, pots, window boxes, and borders. Plant them 2 inches deep in good friable soil from July to early fall.

Grand Duchess Mixed. 35c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Grand Duchess Lavender. 35c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Grand Duchess Yellow. 35c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem)

Arabicum. Beautiful variety throwing a tall spike of numerous star-shaped flowers, with a jet-black center and having a distinct aromatic perfume, decidedly pretty when grown in the garden. Large size, each, 10c.; dozen, \$1.00.

RANUNCULUS

The Ranunculus produces strikingly beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade from bright vermillion to pink, yellow and pure white. The plants are free bloomers and useful for cut flowers.

Before planting the roots soak them in water for two or three hours; this causes them to swell to full size. Plant them in a good, rich soil, claws downward, 6 to 8 inches apart each way and cover the roots with 2 inches of finely sifted soil.

French double and semi-double mixed. 60c. dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

SNOWFLAKES

Leucojum Vernum. Very similar to the English Snowdrop, but with much longer stems. Very early and fine for cutting. 10c. each, 80c. dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

SPARAXIS

CULTURE. Same treatment as the Ixias.

Sparaxis. Finest mixed. 10c. each, 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

TRITONIA

Beautiful low growing bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers a bright orange scarlet. Easily grown in any good garden soil. Plant them 3 or 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep. 10c. each, 75c. dozen, \$5.50 per 100.

TUBEROSE

Dwarf Double Pearl. Blooms in midsummer, about 2 feet high, flowers pure white, wax-like, very fragrant. Bulbs ready in February. 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

TULIPS

For a gorgeous display of early spring flowers the Tulip probably heads the list of bulbs for fall planting. The rich bright colors are admired by all, and in addition to the lovely garden show they make, they are excellent for cutting and come at a time in the spring when they can be fully appreciated. The Darwin Tulips are the longest stemmed Tulips and come in many beautiful colors.

In Southern California, Tulips should be planted to a depth of 4 or 5 inches in heavy soil, and 5 or 6 inches in light soil. The object in planting to a greater depth in a mild climate is to retard the top growth, thus giving the bulb time to make root growth. Do not use barnyard manure in your Tulip and Hyacinth beds, unless you apply it several months before planting time, at which time it should be thoroughly spaded in. Bone Meal is a very good fertilizer for Tulips and Hyacinths and many other bulbs. It should be mixed in the soil at the time of planting and placed below the bulbs, not in contact with them. The addition of Gypsum to heavy adobe soil will prove very beneficial to the bulbs and will make the soil more porous and easily worked. In very heavy soil Gypsum may be used at the rate of 100 lbs. to 100 square feet. For a fine display plant Tulips in beds and about January 1st broadcast Nemophila Seed on the surface of the bed and cover it with a light mulch of barnyard manure.

DARWIN TULIPS

Baron La Tonnaye. Bright rose shaded blush, a beautiful and faultless flower. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Clara Butt. Beautiful soft salmon rose, one of the best for bedding. 10c each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Farncombe Sanders. Beautiful scarlet with a clear white base, large flowers. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

Inglecombe Yellow. A glossy canary yellow, large, beautiful cup-shaped flower. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

King Harold. A velvety crimson maroon and a very large flower. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

La Tulipe Noire. A very fine black Tulip. The flower is large and is more attractive because of the velvety sheen. 3 for 35c.; \$1.25 dozen, \$8.50 per 100.

Pride of Haarlem. Old rose color and one of the best for borders and bedding. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

White Queen. Pure white at the base and gradually passing out to pink near the tip of the petals. A very beautiful flower. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen, \$6.50 per 100.

WATSONIA

A beautiful flower from South Africa. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet high, and producing great spikes of large flowers, which are especially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in water.

Pure White. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen.

Pink. 10c. each, \$1.00 dozen.

GARDEN SPRAYING GUIDE

For Price on Different Materials Mentioned, See Pages 41 and 42.

ROSES

ROSE APHIS. In spring and summer spray with solution twenty drops of Black Leaf "40" to one quart of Whale Oil Soap and water.

MILDEW. Spray with Qua-Sul one teaspoonful to one quart of water, or apply Acme 2 Way Spray either dry or in solution 1½ level spoonfuls to one quart of water.

SWEET PEAS

APHIS AND MILDEW. Same treatments as given for Roses.

SNAILS

Use Snarol according to directions on package, or make up the following mixture: London Purple or Calcium Arsenate, 1 lb. Bran (coarse red preferred), 16 lbs. Mix the London Purple or Calcium Arsenate and Bran together thoroughly, when dry, then moisten with sufficient water to make a stiff mash that does not ball. Do not make too wet. Scatter this material as evenly as possible over the area to be poisoned, as a farmer sows grain. Cover every square foot, walks, lawns, plants, etc., and nooks and corners—except where there is danger of burning. Very tender foliage is liable to burning or spotting, so in the case of choice or rare plants it is safer to put the bran on the ground under the plants affected by snails, or where they crawl.

Scatter the poison late in the evening, after thoroughly wetting down the entire premises with the hose or after a rain. Then sprinkle lightly just before dark for the next two to seven days. This keeps the poison soft and also brings the snails into action during the night.

As snail eggs may be in the ground it will be necessary to repeat the poisoning after about four months.

If adjoining premises are infested with snails they will invade grounds poisoned, after about two weeks. Get your neighbors to co-operate by showing them your dead snails.

For slugs add 1 quart of cheap molasses to the water used in mixing the ingredients (1 quart for 16 lbs. of bran or 1 pint for 8 lbs.)

VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS RUST. Spray with Lime Sulphur Solution, 1 part to 40 parts of water, or Bordeaux Mixture, 1 heaping teaspoonful to 1 quart of water.

GREEN WORM on Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, ½ tablespoonful to 1 quart of water before plants start to form heads. Dust with Garden Guard at any time.

APHIS OR PLANT LICE on Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Brussels Sprouts, etc. Spray with Black Leaf "40," 20 drops to 1 quart of Whale Oil Soap and water.

MILDEW ON PEAS. Dust with dry sulphur or spray with Bordeaux Mixture, 1 tablespoonful to 1 quart of water.

MELON BLIGHT. Spray the hill freely with Bordeaux Mixture so that the solution will follow the stem several inches below the surface. This should be done as a precaution as well as a remedy. Bordeaux Mixture, 1 tablespoonful to 1 quart of water.

CUT WORMS. Mix 1 lb. Paris Green in 10 lbs. of bran. Add 1 quart black strap molasses and 2 lemons chopped fine. Mix the whole to a crumbly mass and scatter in the field.

GRASSHOPPERS. Same as for Cut Worms.

TOMATO WORMS. Pick off by hand or before fruit is half grown. Spray with Arsenate of Lead solution 3 to 4 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

TOMATO BLIGHT. Same treatment as above for Melon Blight.

NEMATODE. Plant the infected land to barley or grass for three seasons. Apply sulphur, 1 pound to 100 square feet.

CUCUMBER BEETLE. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, ½ tablespoonful to 1 quart of water, or dust with 1 part Arsenate of Lead to 20 parts of Gypsum.

ONION THIRIPS. Spray with Black Leaf "40" 20 drops to 1 quart of water.

MELON APHIS. Same treatment as for Onion Thrips, above.

POTATO BUG. Spray with Arsenate of Lead, 1½ tablespoonfuls to 1 quart of water.

POTATO SCAB. Dip potatoes, before cutting, in solution of Formaldehyde, 1 pint to 30 gallons water. Soak for two hours.

CITRUS TREES

SCALES. For Black, Red, Yellow, Citrocola Scale and Mealy Bug, spray with Volck 1 teaspoonful to 1 quart of water.

RED SPIDER. Apply Volck as above, but do not under any circumstances use Volck either before or after using sulphur or any sulphur solution.

APHIS. Spray with Black Leaf "40," 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon water or dust with Nico Dust.

GUM DISEASE. Scrape gum off trunk of tree and smear on a paste of Bordeaux Mixture.

DECIDUOUS TREES

CURLY LEAF. Spray with Lime Sulphur Solution about December 15th, while trees are still dormant, 1 part Lime Sulphur to 11 parts of water. After leaves come out dilute 1 part Lime Sulphur to 40 parts water.

CODLING MOTH. Trees should be sprayed when the first blossoms start to fall with Arsenate of Lead, 2 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

WOOLY APHIS, also Black Peach Aphis. Spray with solution, 1 teaspoonful Black Leaf "40" and ¼ lb. Whale Soap to 1 gallon of water. Soak the same solution into the roots.

CLIMBING INSECTS. To prevent ants and other insects from entering trees, apply Tree Tanglefoot near base of trunk.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANTS. Use Antrol, a poisoned syrup made from U. S. Government formula, and used in patent glass containers. Best remedy on the market. Ask for explanatory leaflet.

GOPHERS. Use Gopher Scent, Traps, or Never Fail Gopher Gun.

SQUIRRELS. Use Poisoned Barley.

CHICKEN LICE. Spratt's Louse Powder.

FLIES. Use Flyrol.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ACME GARDEN GUARD



No Sprayers. No Water. No Mixing. Dust on plants from sifter top carton or through burlap sack. Acme Garden Guard is the strongest garden insecticide of its type on the market—yet safe to use. Ideal for the housewife to use.

FOR USE ON

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plants, Melon Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes and other vegetables, flowers and shrubs of many kinds.

The Bordeaux Mixture in Garden Guard acts, in a measure, as a fungicide.

Prices: 1 lb. sifter carton, 35c.; 5 lbs., paper bag, 90c.

ACME 2-WAY SPRAY

An approved balanced Insecticide and Fungicide containing 14% Arsenate of Lead and 83% Bordeaux Mixture—2 results with one spray.

Controls Insects. Combats Blight. Stimulates Foliage.

Easy to apply—wet or dry. For dusting, apply lightly, as it comes in the package.

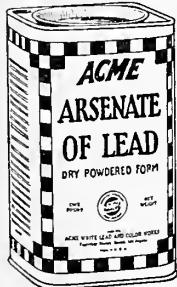
In spraying apples, grapes, muskmelons, potatoes, squash and tomatoes, use 9/8 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

On pears, sour cherries, egg plant and peppers, use 7 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Prices: 1/2 lb. carton, 25c.; 1 lb. carton, 45c.; 4 lb. paper bag, \$1.25.



ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD



It kills the bugs, sticks to the leaves and does not burn or injure the foliage.

While these qualities make it the favorite spray for fruit trees, it also gives splendid results on vegetables and tobacco.

Arsenate of Lead is recommended to control leaf eating insects on apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, pecans, asparagus, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco.

When dusting fruit, add 5 parts hydrated lime. Vegetables 8 parts lime.

Prices: 1/2 lb. carton, 25c.; 1 lb. carton, 45c.; 4 lb. bag, \$1.50.

ACME LONDON PURPLE



Costs Less. Results Best. London Purple has for years been the South's favorite control for the cotton worm, and, possessing better sticking power than most other insecticides, makes it a favored spray for potatoes and tobacco.

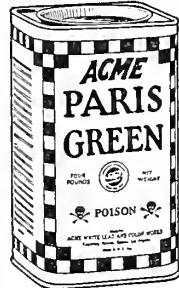
AN IDEAL INSECTICIDE TO DUST

On potatoes, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

On cotton, dust with 1 part London Purple and 5 parts lime. On tobacco for horn worm and flea beetle, use as a dust.

Prices: 1/4 lb. carton, 15c.; 1 lb. carton, 45c.; 4 lb. bag, \$1.25.

ACME PARIS GREEN

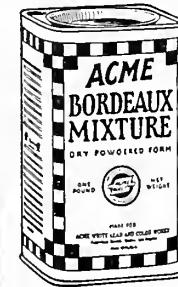


The deep, rich emerald color stamps Acme Paris Green as a standard of quality. Always uniform, fluffy and free running, it assures the user of maximum results. When used dry will not clog the dusting machinery.

For potato bugs, use from 1/2 to 3/4 of a level teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water. Apply as a dust on cotton, using 1 part Paris Green, 1 part flour, 5 parts lime. On tobacco, use as a dust alone or mixed with Arsenate of Lead.

Prices: 1/4 lb. carton, 20c.; 1 lb. carton, 45c.; 4 lb. carton, \$1.60.

ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE



Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, and certain other fungous diseases, will stimulate plant growth and greatly increase the harvest. On apples, grapes, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, pecans, potatoes and tomatoes, use 8 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

For spraying sour cherries, pears, plums, celery, beans, oranges, grape fruit and lemons, use 6 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Prices: 1 lb. carton, 40c.; 4 lb. paper bag, \$1.25.

ACME LIME SULPHUR



Acme Lime Sulphur is a standard 33° Baume Lime and Sulphur Solution, converted into dry powdered form, having all the effectiveness without the bother in handling.

For dormant spraying in the fall or early spring against Scale, Peach Blight, Leaf Curl and Twig Borer, use 9-11 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

For summer spraying against Seab, Soot and Blotch, use from 2 1/2 to 3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

2 1/2 to 3 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water will control Red Spider and Mites.

Prices: 1 lb can, 35c.; 5 lb. can, \$1.50; 10 lb. can \$2.50.

SPRAYING GUIDE

ACME

Insecticides and Fungicides

WHEN AND WHAT TO SPRAY

| PLANT | SPRAY TIME | WHAT TO SPRAY | REASONS | SPRAY TIME |
|---------|------------|-------------------|--|------------|
| APPLES | 1st bloom | Acme Garden Guard | Scale, peach blight, leaf curl, twig borer | 1st bloom |
| PEACHES | 1st bloom | Acme Garden Guard | Scale, peach blight, leaf curl, twig borer | 1st bloom |

The Above Fine Chart Telling When, What and How to Spray Sent Free on Request. Chart Measures 10x18 Inches.

BLACK LEAF FORTY. A concentrated solution of Nicotine Sulphate with 40% Active Ingredient. A most popular article for the destruction of Black Aphis, Mealy Aphis, Woolly Aphis, Apple Red Bug, Green Apple Bug, Leaf Hopper and Leaf Miner. Price: 1 oz. bottle, 35c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, \$1.25; 2 lb. can, \$3.50; 10 lb. can, \$13.50. This article is a poison and is not mailable.

BLUESTONE. We carry only a high grade Eastern Bluestone. This material is used for making Bordeaux Mixture as a spray for plant diseases, in the chicken house, etc. It is also used as a preventive for barley and wheat smut, by soaking the seed in a solution of 1 pound to 5 gallons of water for ten minutes. Per lb., 20c. Write for prices in larger quantities. Can be sent parcels post.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. A spray preparation very successful for destroying scale. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 50c. each; 1 pint, 80c. each.

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION. One of our largest selling and most popular sprays, especially recommended for Leaf Curl, Peach Blight, San Jose Scale and Red Spider. For dormant stock dilute 1 to 11 parts of water. All other spraying dilute 1 to 40 parts water. Price: 1 quart, 40c. each, 1 gallon, \$1.00 each, 5 gallon can, \$3.00 each. Special price on 50 gallon barrels. All prices F. O. B. our store. Not mailable.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE (Liquid). For exterminating gophers, squirrels, ants or any vermin that live under the ground. Saturate cotton or other absorbent, put deep in hole and close all openings. For ants, pour into the openings. For weevil in grain, put grain in air-tight chamber; for 100 cubic feet of space use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Carbon Bi-Sulphide, saturate it into any absorbent so that it will evaporate quickly; close the chamber tightly for three or four hours. It is not necessary to remove the grain from the sacks.

NOTICE: It is very combustable. Do not smoke or have fire near while handling. Pint, 40c. Cannot be sent by mail.

NICO DUST, ORTHO BRAND, 10% Nicotine Sulphate. Very effective for dusting on Melon and Pea Aphis. 25 lb. drums, \$6.75. 50 lb. drums, \$13.00; 100 lb. drums, \$25.00. F. O. B. San Diego.

NICO GARDEN DUST. Prepared for the home garden, where fruit trees, roses, sweet peas and general garden truck are grown. For the control of insects, mildew, leaf cutting insects and other pests commonly found in the garden. 8 oz. cartons, 40c.; 2 lb. pkg., 80c.

FORMALDEHYDE. It is of pronounced efficiency in destroying disease germs, affecting both animal and plant life, and is a successful preventative of fungus as scab, rust, smut, etc. The dilution used is 1 lb. (pint) Formaldehyde to 25 or 30 gallons of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bottle ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint), 40c.; 1 lb. bottle (1 pint), 75c. Cannot be mailed.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. Used in connection with bran as a snail killer. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 45c. Cannot be mailed. Write for quantity price.

SULPHUR. Anchor Brand. A 100% pure Flower of Sulphur and the most popular brand with the gardener and vineyardist. Price on application.

SULPHUR TORO BRAND. Best grade for using in the soil as a fertilizer and germ destroyer. Price on application.

VOLCK CONCENTRATE. For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spider, San Jose scale, greedy scale, red scale, rose scale. Half Pints 35c.; pints, 50c.; quarts, 75c.; gallons, \$2.25. Also 28 gallon drums. Write for price.

TOBACCO DUST. Used as a dust for lice on rose bushes. Lb., 15c.; 5 lbs., 75c. Can be mailed.

TREE TANGLEFOOT. For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical, and effective way, use Tree Tanglefoot—a sticky substance applied directly to the bark of trees. One application remains sticky on the trees three months fully exposed to the weather. Easily applied with a small wooden paddle. One lb. will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide, 1/16 inches thick. Will stay on trees three months. 1 lb. can, 55c.; 5 lb. can, \$2.25; 10 lb. can, \$4.75. Mailable.

GOPHER SCENT. Poisoned wheat, barley, oats. Positively attracts and destroys gophers and squirrels. 7 oz. pkg., 35c.; 12 oz., 50c.; 29 oz., \$1.00. Cannot be mailed.

LIME, HYDRATED. This is a fine powdered Lime, slacked by steam. Mixed with water, this makes an excellent preparation for white washing and disinfecting of all kinds. 4 lb. cartons, 25c. each. May be sent by mail, postage extra.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR is very penetrating—going through and through all scale and insect crusts; whereas the lime in the Lime Sulphur Solution solidifies and neutralizes the sulphur. Especially recommended for "Red Berry" on Blackberries. 1 lb. can, 35c.; 5 lb. can, \$1.50; 10 lb. can, \$2.50. Postage extra. Write for price on 100 lb. drums.

CALCIUM CYANIDE (Cyanogas). Dust and Granular. For the Grape Leaf Hopper dust with Cyanogas Dust. Use the same methods of application as used for Sulphur. Direct the dust downwards rather than upwards. An average dusting requires 15 lbs. to the acre. A severe early infestation should be controlled about April 1st. An application about June 1st will catch the main hatch. Do not dust when the vines are moist or when a breeze is blowing. For Wire Worms and Nematodes in the soil use from 600 to 1000 pounds of Cyanogas (Granular) to the acre. Broadcast the material and plow it under, or if the field is planted place the material in furrows and cover. For common Ground Squirrels and Prairie Dogs use Granular Cyanogas. Obtain a long-handled mixing spoon holding about 2 ounces of the dust and use this to place the Calcium

Cyanide in the holes. It is not necessary to cover the holes. See that all the holes are filled. For Ants (not Argentine) introduce a few spoonfuls of either the Granular or Dust Cyanogas into the nest. 1 lb. can, 60c.; 5 lb. can, \$2.50; 100 lb. drum, \$18.00.

HERCULES SPREADER. Casein Spreaders are being used more and more to spread sprays. They are particularly valuable with Lead Arsenate. When using Spreader with Lead Arsenate should be increased from 25 to 50 per cent. The Spreaders have a tendency to put the Arsenates on so thinly that the worms can go through the poison. 2 lb. pkg., 45c. Write us for price in larger quantities.

QUA-SUL. A Soluble Sulphur Compound. For the control of blight, mildew, and many other fungus diseases Qua-Sul is giving very satisfactory results. Used extensively by nurserymen and florists to prevent damping off and other fungus troubles. Used in the garden, in addition to this, it brightens the flowerbeds and will not injure the most delicate blossoms. Sickly trees and shrubs thoroughly sprayed with Qua-Sul and the soil about the root system treated with it, usually revives them and stimulates growth. For soil treatment and spraying, mix 1 tablespoon Qua-Sul to 1 gallon of water or 1 quart to 50 gallons of water. 4 oz. Trial Bottle, 35c.; quart, \$1.25; gallon, \$4.75; 5 gallon can, \$20.00.

MISCIBLE OIL. Recommended as a scale spray. Pint cans, 30c.; quart cans, 50c. Larger sizes, prices on application.

WHALE OIL SOAP. We now have the true Whale Oil Soap, which has the advantage of readily dissolving in cold water as well as being a better spray. Very good for using in conjunction with Black Leaf "40," etc. to act as a spreader, also as a scale spray. 1 lb. cans, 30c.; 5 lb. cans, \$1.25. Can also be obtained in 10, 25, 50, 125, 200 and 400 lb. sizes. Prices on application. Can be mailed.

POISONED BARLEY. Manufactured under U. S. Government formula. A first-class article for destruction of squirrels. Price: 1 lb. size, 50c.; 5 lb. size, \$2.00. We can secure this in 25, 50 and 100 lb. sizes. It is a poison and not mailable.

FYROL. Destroys insects such as flies, moths, mosquitoes, roaches, bed bugs, fleas, chicken mites, lice and their eggs. Applied with a fine spray gun Flyrol may be used in the ordinary dwelling simply by spraying it in the air. It is not injurious to plants, dress goods or furniture; it is pleasant in smell and economical and satisfactory control of flies. Pint, 55c.; quarts, \$1.00; gallons, \$2.75; 5 gallons, \$12.50. May be sent by mail.

SNAROL. One of the most troublesome pests in the California garden is snails. The old-fashioned way of controlling them was to take a flashlight and go into the garden and step on them. The new and effective way of absolute control is to broadcast Snarol under the shrubs and garden plants late in the evening and then sprinkle lightly to moisten the Snarol and make

an easy traveling surface for the snails. With one good application you will find plenty of empty shells in the garden as evidence of the effectiveness of Snarol and it will only be necessary for you to repeat the dose when a new infestation arrives from your neighbor's premises. In addition to controlling snails, it is also very effective for the control of slugs. These garden pests work at night and the only warning you may have of their presence in your garden will be the disappearance of young and tender plants. Use Snarol and tell your neighbor about it. 1 lb. package, 40c.; 3 lb. package, 75c.; 15 lb. bag, \$3.00. Sent by express only.



FOR THE CONTROL OF ARGENTINE ANTS

The Argentine Ant is not only a nuisance in the house, but it is a very serious garden pest, for it protects and carries aphids, mealy bug, scale and other insect pests so common in the garden. To control the Argentine Ant it is necessary to kill the Queen Ant and this is done by using a bait that the workers will carry to the nest. Strong poisons are only repellent, but never reach the queen. Antrol is a weak solution of Arsenic poison that enables the workers to make approximately ten trips from the bait jar to the nest before the worker himself is killed. Antrol, unlike many other preparations, attracts the ant outside your home. The correct

installation of the Antrol System places an Antrol jar outside your doorstep and at various points where the ants normally enter a dwelling. As Antrol itself is more attractive to the ant than almost any other food it speedily draws the workers, who begin carrying the syrup from jar to the colony as food.

Cottage Sets (9 receptacles and 6 oz. bottle of syrup) \$1.60. Pint Bottles, 65c. Quart Bottles, \$1.00. Gallon cans, \$2.75. Extra receptacles 15c each.

FERTILIZERS

Write for Quantity Prices on All Fertilizers. Prices on Fertilizers are F. O. B. Store

NULIFE LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER. See page 5.

GROZ-IT BRAND PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. See page 5.

PEAT HUMUS. See page 5.

FARMOGERM

A SEED INOCULANT THAT INCREASES CROP PRODUCTION

Seeds of all legumes—beans, peas, clover, alfalfa, and related crops—will produce far better if inoculated with FARMOGERM. In addition to the increased crops, these legumes leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen which benefits all succeeding crops. Gardeners and farmers who have used FARMOGERM would not be without it.

FARMOGERM STAYS GOOD INDEFINITELY

FARMOGERM keeps for years and years. Enough air seeps through the plugs to keep the bacteria in good health, yet all impurities are excluded. Other inoculants get weaker each day—**FARMOGERM ALWAYS HAS ITS FULL STRENGTH.** Just add water and shake the bottle and sprinkle over seeds as directed. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

No other inoculant on the market is so strong and virile! no other inoculant will thoroughly inoculate as much seed. The one-acre size bottle of FARMOGERM is sufficient for 15 pounds of clover, 20 pounds of alfalfa, 100 pounds of Canada field peas, 60 pounds of vetch, etc. A different culture is required for each crop. **BE SURE TO STATE**

WHAT CROPS YOU WISH TO INOCULATE.

Garden size for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, 25c. Write us for price in quantity.



Left, plant which has not been inoculated. Right, plant inoculated with Farmogerm.

NULIFE FLOWER AND FERN FERTILIZER. A highly concentrated complete fertilizer to be used in small quantities. It gives most satisfactory results. 15c. pkg.

NITRATE OF SODA. This article is used to stimulate and force the growth of slow growing plants and should be used with caution. It is usually applied by dissolving a handful in a pail of water and then work it in the soil around the plant. Price per lb., 20c. Postpaid.

Write us for quantity price.

BONE MEAL. A slow releasing fertilizer used when quick results are not necessary. Write us for price.

STIM-U-PLANT

AN ALL-THE-YEAR FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS

Growers of fine flowers, shrubs and vegetables for the best markets and for exhibition, fertilize and stimulate them frequently, a little at a time. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is Stim-U-plantT, an odorless, highly concentrated plant-food, in tablet form, with guaranteed chemical analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash.

These tablets increase production, heighten color and improve quality immediately. Many professional and amateur growers use them extensively all the year around—from early spring until late fall outdoors, during the winter for pot plants, hothouse benches, etc. They are as fine for evergreens and other trees as for garden and potted plants.

EASY TO USE

Simply insert tablets in soil near plants, or dissolve in water at the rate of four tablets to the gallon and apply as liquid manure. Complete directions with every package.

Order Stim-U-plantT tablets with your seed and plant orders. Price, trial size, 15c.; small size, 25c.; 100 tablets, 75c.; 1000, \$3.50.

FERTOBAC

TOBACCO BASE FERTILIZER AND INSECTICIDE

Fertobac is a scientifically prepared fertilizer based on selected stems and leaves of Northern grown tobacco. Tobacco is recognized today as the most economical and effective fertilizer and insecticide. Frequent use of Fertobac prevents the ravages of insect pests in the soil and on plants. Its natural plant food elements produce healthier plants, stronger stems, improved foliage, and deeper colored flowers.

Fertobac has no disagreeable odor, is clean and easily handled, adds valuable humus to the soil and will not burn the plants. It can be used for inside and outside plants, lawns, shrubbery, flower and vegetable gardens.

Fertobac is shredded. The fine particles give immediate fertilization while the coarser particles retain moisture against the plant roots, supply humus and continuous nourishment.

Fertobac sweetens the soil, controls worms, kills plant destroying insects and drives away ants and moles. 5 lb. package, 75c.; 100 lb. sack, \$5.00. F.O.B. Our Store.

THE NEVER-FAIL GOPHER GUN AND BURGLAR ALARM

For the Positive Destruction of Gophers, Moles, Squirrels, Rats and other Burrowing Pests. Price, \$1.75. Postpaid.

PABCO PRUNING PASTE

In the pruning of trees, when the limbs are sawed off, the woody structure is left exposed. This wound is a possible gathering place for fungus growths and insects.

Pabco Pruning Paste, if applied to the saw cut as soon as possible after pruning, insures successful healing.

Price, quarts, 50 cents; gallons, \$1.80.

BUDDING CLOTH

A cloth treated with resin and beeswax, useful for all budding and grafting purposes. Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ square yard and 1 square yard. The prices are respectfully 40 cents and 75 cents.

GRAFTING WAX

A Lion Brand preparation for healing wounds on trees, caused by pruning. Very excellent also for spreading around the graft in grafting propagation. Three sizes: Pound, 60 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35 cents, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cents.

Sprayers for Garden, Orchard and Farm

HUDSON PERFECTION SPRAYER



The Perfection Sprayer combines all the essential features of a successful high pressure sprayer. It is a practical sprayer for use around the house, yard or garden; in orchards, vineyards, and truck farms; in onion, melon, potato and cotton fields; around the barn, hog pen, poultry house, etc. Handles whitewash and cold water paints in a most satisfactory manner.

Tank is made of either brass or copper-bearing galvanized steel sheets, with all seams riveted and soldered. Capacity 4 gallons. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Shipping weight, 12 pounds.

No. 110G Perfection, Galvanized Tank. Price, each, complete with Extension Rod, \$7.50.

No. 110B Perfection, Brass Tank. Price, each, complete with Extension Rod, \$10.00.

HUDSON CADET DUSTER



The Hudson Cadet Duster is adapted for use with all insect powders. Because of its size and efficiency it is a favorite with the housewife in applying roach, ant, and various bug powders. It is frequently used around restaurants, soda fountains, offices, stores, etc.

Specifications—Length over all 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Stroke, 8 inches. Length of powder receptacle 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter of barrel 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

No. 663 Cadet Duster, 60c. each.

HUDSON MIDGET SPRAYER



Trademark registered

The Hudson Midget is a small, compact, well made sprayer, especially adapted for use in and about the home. Will handle all liquids satisfactorily. The nose of the pump passes through the top of the tank, keeping the air nozzle and spray tube always in line. This construction adds a great deal to the strength and durability of the sprayer. Carefully tested before shipping and will give entire satisfaction.

Pump is made of heavy tin. Tank is made of heavy tin, capacity about $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.

No. 202. Midget Sprayer. Heavy tin. 35c.

HUDSON JUNIOR SPRAYER



The Junior Sprayer is made for the man who needs a high pressure compressed air sprayer smaller than the Perfection. It is particularly adapted for the backyard garden, small truck farm, or around the chicken house. Can be used for the same work as the larger models, but will require more frequent filling. Very desirable for women or workmen who prefer to carry a lighter load.

Tank is made of either brass or copper bearing galvanized steel sheets, capacity approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Shipping weight, 9 pounds.

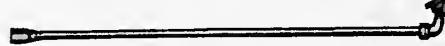
No. 140G Junior, Galvanized Tank. Price, each, complete with Extension Rod, \$6.00.

No. 140B Junior, Brass Tank. Price, each, complete, with Extension Rod, \$7.50.

HUDSON EXTENSION ROD



No. 172



No. 177

An extension rod adds very greatly to the usefulness of any compressed air sprayer or bucket pump. Permits spraying low-lying plants or shrubs and when used with our No. 146 Aphis Fitting, under surfaces can be thoroughly treated as well. Furnished in brass or iron with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe threads.

No. 172 B Brass Extension Rod, 70c. each.

No. 177B Brass Aphis Rod, \$1.75 each.

HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER

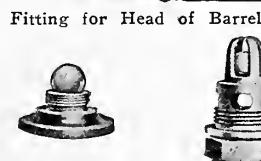
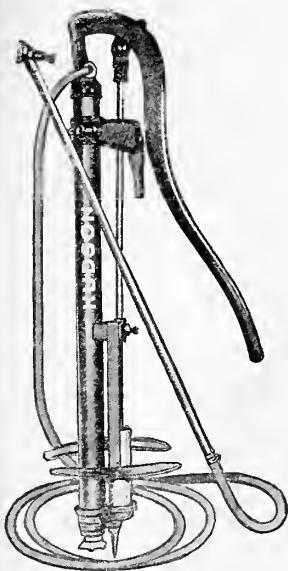


Trademark Registered

The Hudson Misty is a universal favorite for use in and around the house, yard, garden, chicken house, etc. Pump is made of heavy tin. Tank is heavy tin. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is securely soldered. Syphon tube is set at proper angle by a jig and carefully soldered. Construction combines strength, simplicity, neatness and uniform efficiency in operation. Heavy plunger rod and good leather. Capacity, 1 quart.

No. 452. Misty Sprayer. Heavy Tin. 50c.

HUDSON BARREL SPRAY PUMP



Valve Assembly

The Hudson Barrel Pump will meet all requirements. It is powerful, light and durable and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted for use in small orchards, vineyards, truck gardens, on shade trees, shrubbery, etc., in poultry houses, cattle barns, stockyards, etc. Handles whitewash, cold-water paints, disinfectants, insecticides, etc., in a very satisfactory manner.

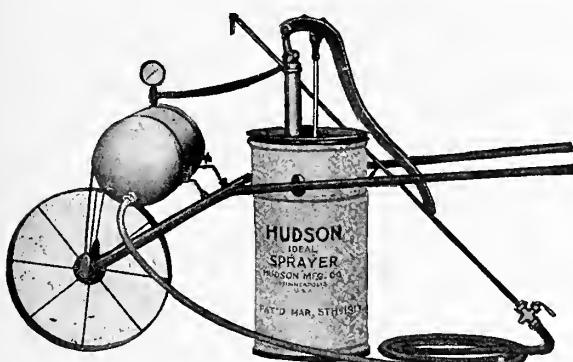
Handle is pressed steel, unbreakable. Cylinder is seamless brass. Valves are bronze balls, mounted in brass cage. Agitator is all metal, dasher type. Furnished with attachment for mounting on chime of barrel. Fittings for mounting on head or side of barrel supplied at small additional cost.

Standard package, one in a wood box.

No. 4-A. Pump, with 6 foot, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 5 ply spray hose and 4 foot Extension Rod. Total, 10 feet, and angle Ideal Nozzle. Shipping weight, 33 pounds. \$17.50.

Fitting for mounting on head of barrel extra.

HUDSON IDEAL SPRAYER



Trademark registered

This Hudson Ideal Sprayer is a one man outfit. It is equipped with a reserve air pressure tank and gauge, which enables the operator to maintain a high, even pressure with less effort. Or he can stop pumping and spray several minutes before the pressure is reduced to a point where further pumping is necessary.

Pump is our regular No. 4 Barrel Pump, fastened in top of tank by pressed steel support. Tank is heavy copper bearing galvanized sheet reinforced at top and bottom with channel iron hoops. Capacity, 15 gallons. Air pressure tank is boiler iron with welded joints. Tested under working pressure of 275 pounds. Frame is heavy steel tubing, reinforced by channel iron cross braces. Wheel is 18 inches diameter, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch tire. Discharge equipment consists of 6 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch spray hose and 4 foot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Extension Rod. Total, 10 feet. Leakless shutoff valve and Ideal Spray Nozzle.

Standard package, one in a crate. Shipping weight, 105 pounds.

No. 33. Ideal Sprayer. Galvanized Supply Tank, \$45.00.

No. 32. Ideal Sprayer. Galvanized Supply Tank, without Pressure Tank. \$35.00.

HUDSON MODOC SPRAY PUMP



Trademark Registered

The Hudson Modoc is used in spraying fruit trees and vines, garden truck, ornamental shrubs and hedges; for whitewash, disinfectants, insecticide; for washing automobiles, wagons, windows or in an emergency as a fire pump.

It is double-acting, developing 150 pounds nozzle pressure. Makes a very convenient portable outfit because it can be used with a bucket or small tank. Valves and plunger are accessible for cleaning, etc. Fitted with 3 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, 5 ply spray hose, a 12 inch iron extension rod and nozzle with four interchangeable nozzle discs which produce any desired spray from the very finest fog to a solid stream. All parts except the handle and foot rest are brass.

Standard package, one in a heavy fibre carton. Shipping weight, 6 pounds.

No. 122. Modoc Spray Pump. \$5.00.

HUDSON SUNSHINE SPRAYER



The Hudson Sunshine Sprayer fits the needs of the florist or nursery man, because its width permits its use between the narrow rows. It is also adapted for orchards, vineyards and truck gardens; for whitewashing poultry houses and dairy barns; spraying stock dips, treating ornamental shrubbery, flowers, etc. Its high pressure and easy portability adapt it for work of all kinds. Its two wheeled construction enables it to be used on hillsides or on uneven ground without danger of tipping.

Pump is fitted with dasher type agitator driven by each stroke of the plunger. Valves are bronze balls mounted in a brass cage, accessible without dismantling the pump. Cylinder is seamless brass. Air chamber has ample capacity for high pressure and steady discharge. Tank is heavy gauge copper bearing galvanized steel; capacity $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Discharge equipment consists of 5 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, 5 ply spray hose, 2 foot iron pipe extension and angle spray nozzle.

Standard package, one in a crate. Shipping weight, 43 pounds.

No. 36. Sunshine Sprayer. \$18.00.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUST SPRAYER

This reliable machine has no equal in the application of dry insecticides and fungicides. It has a powerful bellows, throwing a cloud 25 feet high, a grinding and sifting device, which grinds and sifts all dusts; an adjustable regulator, accurately governing the quantity of dust discharged, preventing waste of valuable material; applies any kind of dry insecticide, arsenate of lead, Paris green, dry Bordeaux, sulphur, sulphur-nicotine, hydrated lime.

It is very fast. One man will average 15 acres per day in orchard work.

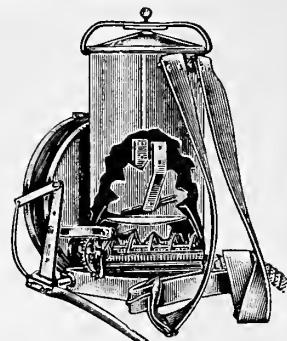
It kills red spider, aphis, codling moth, caterpillar, tomato worm, corn ear-worm, mildew, etc.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION

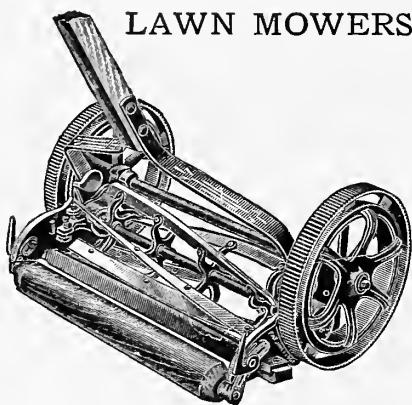
AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER. Price \$20.00.

BLUE BEAUTY DUSTER. Price \$18.00.

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY DUSTER. Price \$13.50.

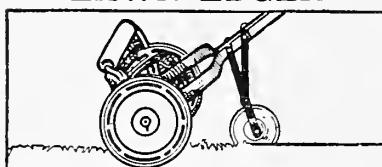


LAWN MOWERS



We carry a very good line of Lawn Mowers, including a number of different sizes and prices.

THE EVER READY LAWN EDGER



May be attached to any Lawn Mower. Price \$1.75.

NO. 19. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE



A very good combination cultivator and plow for the home garden.

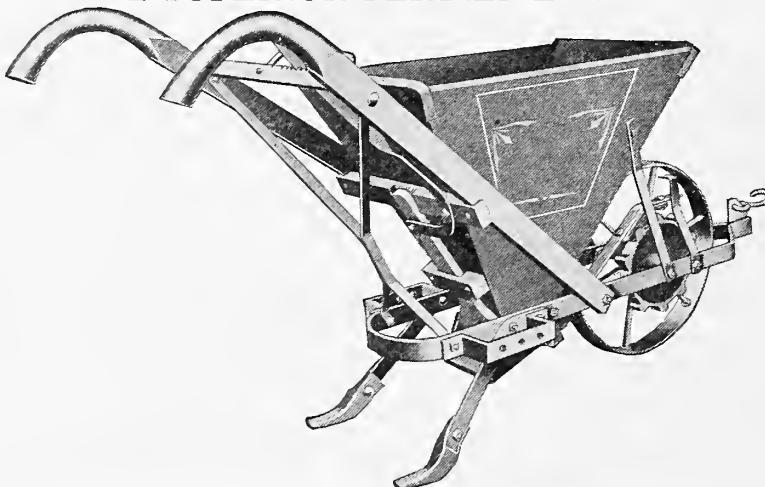
Price \$6.75.

THE "SUCCESS" BUCKET SPRAYER



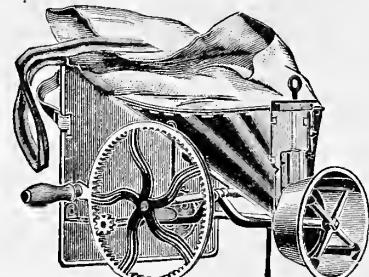
The "Success" Spray Pump by its truly excellent qualities is a success, in fact as well as in name. "Nothing succeeds like success." For the garden, green house and small orchard, this pump is indispensable. It is very useful for washing windows and buggies and putting out fires, as well as for whitewashing poultry houses. This pump is fitted with a 3 foot section of Hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Packed in a cardboard box it makes a compact package which can be sent parcel post. Price, \$7.50. Postage extra.

THE SUPERIOR FERTILIZER DRILL



This is a very good one row fertilizer sower, the hopper holds about 100 pounds of Commercial Fertilizer. A one horse rig. Price, \$23.00.

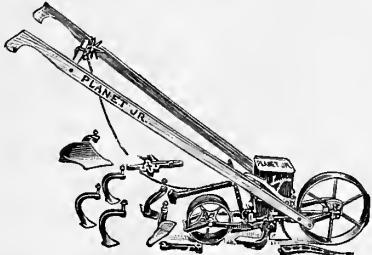
THE CAHOON BROADCAST SOWER



The Standard Sower acknowledged to be superior to all other hand sowers. Gives perfect satisfaction, and can be used for sowing alfalfa and grains broadcast. Sows from four to eight acres per hour at common walking gait. A saving of four-fifths of the labor and one-third of the seed by its use. A person entirely unaccustomed to sowing by hand can use this machine with perfect success. Price, \$6.00. F. O. B. here. Weight, crated, 8 lbs. Can be sent by mail.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

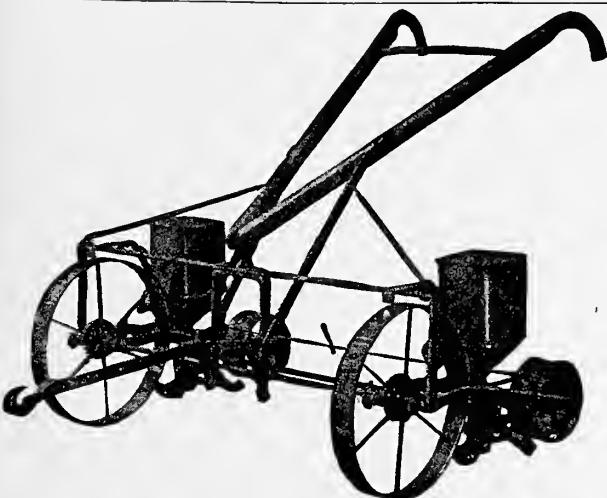
No. 4 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe



The most popular combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe in use today. Sows all vegetable seeds in the drill in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Places the right number of seed at the proper depth. Sows in straight rows giving a uniform stand and making cultivation easier. With the assortment of cultivating attachments it is possible to do plowing, opening and closing of furrows for seeds, fertilizer, etc.; hill-ing up plants, and general cultivation. Capacity 2½ quarts. The equipment consists of 1 plow, pair of 6 inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, leaf lifter. Price \$20.25.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder Single and Double Wheel Hoe

Here is a wonderful combination of the Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and single Wheel Hoe which a great many users call the "Complete Gardener." It sows all vegetable seeds as described under the No. 4. Used as a Double Wheel Hoe, it straddles the row, cultivating both sides at one time, until the plants are 20 inches high. Can then be used between the rows. The equipment consists of 1 pair garden plows, pair of 6 inch hoes, 4 steel cultivator teeth, pair of leaf lifters. Price \$24.50.



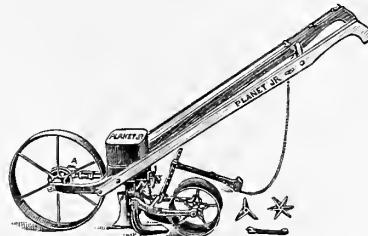
NO. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

A very popular combination of Double and Single Wheel Hoe. The equipment of a pair of garden plows, 4 cultivator teeth, and a pair of 6-inch hoes, together with a pair of leaf lifters, enables anyone to do practically all of their garden work including plowing, hill-ing up plants opening furrows for seed, etc. 15-inch steel wheels. Price \$12.25.

NO. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

A great favorite among market gardeners and home gardeners. It does practically the same work as a Double Wheel Hoe, but is lighter. With the plow it is possible to do plowing, the 6-inch hoes give clean cultivation and produce a mulch and the steel cultivator teeth do effective cultivating. Price \$8.75.

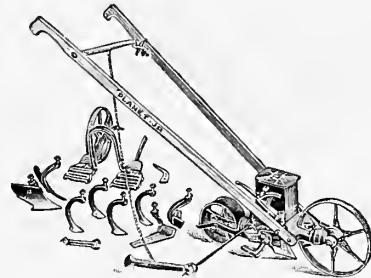
No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder. THE MARKET GARDNER'S FAVORITE



Sows all vegetable seeds in drills or drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Sows these seeds at the proper thickness and depth, and economically. Produces a uniform stand and makes cultivation easier. Capacity 3 quarts of seed. Price \$19.50.

NO. 5 PLANET JR. HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

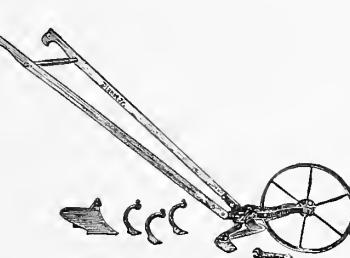
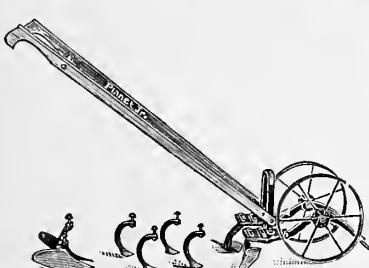
Same as the No 3 except it has a capacity of 5 quarts of seed and the wheel is somewhat larger. Price \$22.25.



No. 157 Planet Jr. Two Row Seeder

Many of the No. 157 Two Row Seeders are in use in California and in other irrigated sections of the west and southwest. Will sow all vegetable seed at the proper depth and thickness, and economically. It will sow in drills. Particularly designed for planting on irrigated beds, the horse walking in the ditch and the seeder sowing on the edge of the beds to the left and right of the ditch. The index permits accurate seeding; the flow of seed is easily shut off when turning, the machine is light for handling, and in every way it is a practical seeder for the large vegetable grower and will save its cost in seed, time and labor within a short time. Price, \$54.00.

As some growers prefer to attach the seeding units to sleds, they may be purchased separately. Price, \$22.50 each.



PET STOCK DEPARTMENT

HARRIS' CANARIES

We have at all times a complete showing of domestic and imported canaries, both male and female. We are exceedingly careful at all times to keep nothing but the very highest grade canaries obtainable for distribution, and can assure you that any of our birds will give complete satisfaction.

First, our imported St. Andreasburg Roller Canaries, with their soft, pleasing, beautiful bell-note that inspires the mind and brings happiness to the heart of everyone that hears them, will surely become a treasure in any home.

The prices of these wonderful songsters are 15.00. Some extra select at \$25.00 each. The \$25.00 Rollers make wonderful breeders and trainers. The colors of these birds range from pure yellow to a dark green. We can also supply female imported St. Andreasburg Rollers at \$5.00 each.

Second, comes the imported Hartz Mountain Triller, or Warbler Canaries. The song of these canaries is more loud than the Roller, but beautiful in its variation. A great many folks like them equally as well as they do the Rollers. The price of these canaries is \$10.00. Extra select for training and breeding purposes at \$15.00.

Third, comes the domestic warbler canary. These birds have a loud song similar to the imported warbler, and are of the same color variations. Our stock are all very good singers and may be kept in a cage in the house or in an outdoor aviary. The price for the male birds is \$7.50. Extra select at \$10.00. Females are priced at \$1.50 each.

We also carry a large stock of fancy birds, including: Bullfinches, Brazilian Cardinals, Parrots, Macaws, Black Hooded Nuns, White Hooded Nuns, Orange Weavers, Lady Goulds, Mexican Cardinals, Java Rice, Sparrows, Zebra Finches, Strawberry Finches, Parolettes or Love Birds, Goldfinches, etc.

As the seasons for obtaining the different birds vary, we do not always have all these different kinds in stock, but you will always find at least a dozen different kinds of fancy birds in our cages, including many kinds not listed above.

CLEANLINESS

Just a word about the cleanliness in regard to your canary or canaries. A canary cannot be expected to keep clean if his cage or aviary is not kept clean. If you use a cage in the house, whenever necessary give it a washing in cold water; (hot water will remove the lacquer of a brass cage). Give the bird or birds a bath daily in summer and twice a week in winter. Take the bath dish out of the cage as soon as the bath is given. Always keep fresh, clean water in the drinking water containers. Use nothing but the very best re-cleaned seeds as feed. You will always find Harris' bird seed clean and fresh. We take the birds health into consideration when offering our bird seed for sale.

Clean the cage thoroughly daily. Be sure to scrape the perches in the cleaning. Keep a liberal supply of gravel in the bottom of the cage or aviary and be sure that the gravel is not dirty or dusty. By all means, at all times keep your bird out of drafts. Place him in a sunny place whenever possible.

If you want advice concerning your pets, see our salesman who is in charge of this department.

BIRD SUPPLIES

HARRIS'S MIXED BIRD SEED. We make a very nice mixture consisting of 50% re-cleaned canary, re-cleaned Millet, Hulled Oats and the large Essex Rape. Price, 15c. per lb., 2 lbs. for 25c. Larger quantities, prices on application.

HARRIS'S ROLLER MIXTURE. Consisting of Imported Sweet German Rape and Re-cleaned Canary. This is especially good for your German Rollers. No waste. Price, 25c. per lb.

HARRIS'S BIRD GRAVEL. Nice, clean sand put up in 2 lb. packages for 10c.

SPRATT'S SONG RESTORER. 25c. per pkg.

SPRATT'S MOCKING BIRD FOOD. 30c. per can.

SPRATT'S BIRD TONIC. 15c. and 30c bottles.

H. & H. MEDICATED SEED. A general tonic and conditioner. 15c. per pkg.

H. & H. SONG RESTORER. Large package 25c.

SPRATT'S ANT EGGS. 25c.

SPRATT'S ZEKE (dried flies). 10c.

CANARDYNE. For colds, asthma, etc. 25c.

COLOR FOOD, Orange. 25c.

COLOR FOOD, Red. 25c.

SPRATT'S PARROT MIXTURE. 20c.

SPRATT'S POLLICRACKERS. 20c.

BIRD LICE DESTROYERS. For dusting the feathers. 25c.

BIRD MANNA. 15c.

SPRATT'S EGGFLAKE AND FRUIT MIXTURE. 25c.

SPRATT'S COD LIVER OIL NESTLING FOOD. 15c.

SPRATT'S PARROT TONIC. 30c.

CANARY LEG BANDS. Per dozen, 30c.

HARRIS'S BABY BIRD FOOD. Per lb., 50c. A splendid food for soft bill birds as well as baby birds.

We also have a complete line of seed cups, bath dishes, bath houses, extra perches, swings, springs, cage hooks, springs and chains, etc.

Write for quantity prices on Bird Seed.

GOLDFISH, FOODS, ACCESSORIES

Today the ornamental Fish has come into its own and no home decorative scheme is considered complete without colorful, fancy shaped fish in attractive bowls or aquariums. Cleanly washed river sand or gravel and some ornamental piece of rockwork should be placed in the bottom. It is also necessary to have some fresh water plants that will grow underneath the water, in order to supply oxygen. Scavengers and snails should be included in the equipment as they clean up refuse that would otherwise decay and spread disaster through the aquarium.

DECORATIVE FISH

We have a wide assortment of ornamental Fish in varying degrees of sizes and color, including Gold Fish, Telescope Eye Fish, Straight-tails, Dwarf Transparent, Calico and others. There is a great variation in the color of the Telescope Eye—some are all black, others are black and gold, gold and white, and blue-black and gold. The latter are called Calico Fish. The Dwarf Transparent are exceedingly small and only grow to one inch in length. They are transparent and stay near the top of the water. Write for price list.

FISH FOOD

Harris's Special Fish Food. 10c. per pkg.

Spratt's Aquarium Fish Food. 10c. per pkg.

Spratt's Wafer Fish Food. 10c per pkg.

SCAVENGERS

Scavengers resemble snails, but are much smaller in size. Both scavengers and snails are necessary in aquariums, as they eat the refuse and keep both water and glass clean. Price on application.

FISH BOWLS AND AQUARIUMS

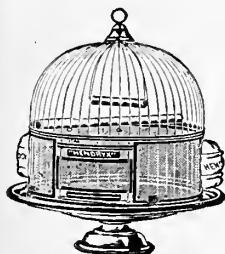
We carry a complete stock of fish bowls and aquariums and will be glad to quote on the various kinds and styles.

BIRD CAGES AND STANDARDS

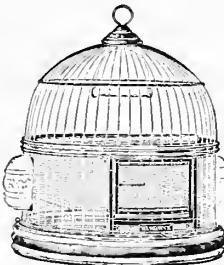
Shown here are a few of the many styles of cages and stands we always have in stock.
Come in and see them.



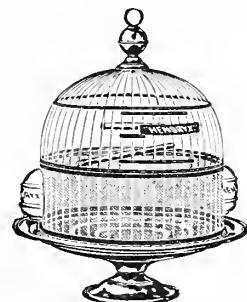
These stands are the very latest in bird cage stand construction and are entirely out of the ordinary in design. They are not bulky and make a pleasing fixture in any home. We might call your attention also to the very low prices of these stands.



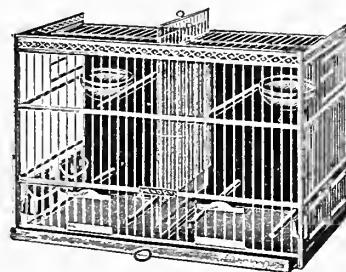
Series 6, 6½ and 7. Enamel finish in either white or ivory. Priced from \$4.50 to \$5.50 for the three sizes.



Series 525-30-35. Comes finished in DuPont Duco in a wide variety of colors, which give a very pleasing effect. Priced from \$8.50 up.



Series 274-5-6. The most popular style in the all brass cages. Priced from \$3.50 to \$5.50 for the three sizes.



The Hendryx Breeding Cage is hard to beat, complete in every respect, including the sliding drawer base. Priced from \$5.50 up, according to size.

DOG FOODS AND REMEDIES

KEN-L-RATION is a complete food, requiring no preparation whatever. It is a "balanced" food. You cannot improve it by adding thereto. Open a can and spread on clean paper or dish. It is rich in meat, cereal, ground bone and cod liver oil. It is not a "fattening" food, but will keep your dog in perfect health and condition if fed regularly. **KEN-L-RATION** is now so well known as to make a further description quite needless. Feed this product and dog owning becomes a pleasure. 20c per can; 6 cans for \$1.00; \$7.50 per case. .

HEMO-RATION is a blood-making food especially recommended for breeding animals of both sexes. For anemic or convalescent animals it is invaluable. We are advised by some prominent Veterinarians that **HEMO-RATION** is a wonder-food in treating cases of rickets and cholera. It carries a large percentage of Cod Liver Oil, and is rich in organic iron and calcium phosphate. 25c. per can; 5 cans for \$1.00; \$8.00 per case.

PUP-E-RATION. Contains red meat, organic iron, calcium phosphate, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and marrow-fat—the elements necessary for growth of body, bone and coat. This is a perfect food for puppies. The little fellows require a food that is rich in protein and vitamines and we positively claim this to be the best food procurable for puppies. Excellent also for pregnant bitches. 25c per can; 5 cans for \$1.00; \$8.50 per case.

DELCREO DOG REMEDIES

DELCREO. For Distemper, Pneumonia, Black Tongue, Colds,

Diarrhoea, Auto intoxication and other diseases of germ origin. A powerful non-poisonous germicide in liquid form easily absorbed by the digestive organs. Unequalled as a tonic and conditioner. 4 oz., \$1.50; 16 oz., \$5.00

DELCREO TONIC AND CONDITIONER. 2 oz., 75c.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND. For Canker of the Ear, Eczema, Rheumatism and all blood disorders attributed to acids. A mild antiseptic alterative and blood purifier in liquid form. 4 oz., \$1.00.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR CAPSULES. A convenient form of Sulphur Compound. Box of 40 capsules, \$1.00.

SOLUBLE BATH SULPHUR. For Fleas, Mange, Eczema and all Skin Diseases. An invigorating, antiseptic bath liquid. Stimulates the skin and hair follicles and gives lustre to the coat. 4 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$3.00.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR OINTMENT. For Mange, Wounds, Cuts, Sores, etc. A soothing and healing antiseptic salve. 1 oz., 50c.; 4 oz., \$1.50.

SULFMINOL. A tonic laxative of pure white mineral oil and Soluble Sulphur Compound. For general and chronic constipation. 4 oz., 50c.; 16 oz., \$1.50.

DELCREO DOG SOAP. For cleansing and stimulating the skin and coat. Will kill fleas. 4 oz. cake, 25c.

SPRATT'S FOOD FOR DOGS

SPRATT'S "PUPPILAC." A milk powder so treated that there is no possible danger of rancidity. A perfect substitute for the milk of the bitch, for rearing orphan puppies, at weaning time, for the bitch just before and after whelping, and for ailing dogs in sickness or convalescence. Valuable as a food for cats and kittens. In tins, 50c and \$1.00. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S ORPHAN PUPPY FOOD. Substitute for natural milk. For use when mother is dead or deficient in milk. Puppies should be fed on this food until weaning time. In tins, 60c and \$1.25.

SPRATT'S PLAIN PUPPY MEAL. The Standard Weaning Food. This meal should be used before, during and after the weaning period to insure large, vigorous and healthy puppies. Also an invaluable food for dogs of any age out of condition. Bags, 100 lbs., \$12.75; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 25 lbs., \$3.35; 10 lbs., \$1.55; 5 lbs. 85c. Cartons, 35c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S PEPSINATED PUPPY MEAL. For Delicate Puppies. Should be used instead of Spratt's Plain Puppy Meal for puppies with weak digestion; is extremely assimilative and will make most unpromising youngsters thrive. In tins, 35c and 70c.

SPRATT'S BONE MEAL FOR PUPPIES. A great preventive of early weakness in growing puppies; contains all the elements needed to insure vigorous frame; prepared in a form for easy mixing with the staple food or with Spratt's Chemical Food. Tins, 50c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES. For sixty years the standard dog food, used by the leading breeders and fed at the principal dog shows throughout the world. The best results are obtained by giving the biscuit dry, not soaked, thereby compelling the dog to gnaw the food and thus producing a copious flow of saliva which materially aids digestion. Bags, 100 lbs., \$12.25; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 25 lbs., \$3.35; 10 lbs., \$1.55; 5 lbs. 80c. Cartons, 30c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S COD LIVER OIL CAKES. Extremely valuable aid to convalescence of sick dogs, for old dogs and for puppies not making due progress. Dogs eat them without coaxing. Bags, 100 lbs., \$13.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$3.60; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 5 lbs., 85c. Cartons, 35c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S OVALS. The Pocket Dog Biscuit. A small Meat-Fibrine Dog Biscuit, suitable as a staple diet for small dogs and toys, and to be carried in the pocket as an occasional snack when on a ramble with the dog. Bags, 100 lbs., \$13.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$3.60; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 5 lbs., 85c. Cartons, 35c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S RODNIM MEAL. The twice-a-week change from hard biscuit diet. Rodnim can be given dry, soaked in water, broth or gravy, or mixed with boiled chopped green vegetables. A fine food for old dogs whose teeth are out of condition. Bags, 100 lbs., \$13.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$3.50. 10 lbs., \$1.65; 5 lbs., 85c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S FIBO. A unique dog food containing a larger percentage of Spratt's world-famous Meat Fibrine. It is very appetizing and highly recommended for shy or dainty feeders. Can be given either dry or soaked. Bags, 100 lbs., \$14.75; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 25 lbs., \$3.85; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 90c. Cartons, 35c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S BULLDOG AND TERRIER MEAL. Breeders of the "Bull" have largely demanded of us a genuine meal suitable to the breed. We have kept pace with the demand, and here offer a food which will be found highly satisfactory in its conditioning and muscle and bone-making properties. Remember SPRATT'S confidently recommend it and that it is devoid of added sugar or chemicals. Bags, 100 lbs., \$13.75; 50 lbs., \$7.00; 25 lbs., \$3.60; 10 lbs., \$1.65; 5 lbs., 85c. Cartons, 35c. Postage extra.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG SOAP (WHITE) FOR FLEAS, LICE, ETC.

Is of the greatest value to dog owners, as it is entirely free from poison, and at the same time aids in the destruction of lice and fleas. Moreover, it keeps the skin free from Scurf, aids in the prevention of Mange and certain other skin diseases. No other soap should ever be used in preparing dogs for exhibition; it leaves the coat smooth and glossy.

Spratt's Patent Dog Soap contains no Carbolic Acid or Coal Tar, but is nicely perfumed and produces a fine lather. Recommended by kennel owners throughout the world. Once tried, always used. Price per tablet, by mail, postpaid, 25c.

DIRECTIONS. In using this for the destruction of Lice and Fleas, observe: Use only enough water with the soap to make a good lather, sufficient to saturate the coat and skin, and when it has remained in a minute or so, rinse out.

SPRATT'S DOG MEDICINES

PRICE INCLUDES POSTAGE, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| Spratt's Cooling and Alterative Tablets. | For heated blood, etc. | \$.50 |
| Spratt's Anti-Ricketts Tablets. | A bone and muscle builder... | .50 |
| Spratt's Anti-Asthmatic Tablets. | For Asthma, etc..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Anti-Vomit Tablets | ..... | .50 |
| Spatt's Bone Builder. | For Rickets, Osteoporosis, etc..... | .75 |
| Spratt's Canine Elixir. | For Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs, etc. | .50 |
| Spratt's Consumption Capsules. | Of great value in the arrest and treatment of this disease | .50 |
| Spratt's Chorea Tablets. | For Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.... | .50 |
| Spratt's Chronic Skin Disease Tablets. | For obstinate cases of Mange and Eczema | .50 |
| Spratt's Cough Tablets. | Generally effect a quick cure | .50 |
| Spratt's Constipation Tablets. | A gentle and effective laxative.. | .50 |
| Spratt's Digestive Tablets. | For severe cases of indigestion..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Diarrhoea Tablets. | To relieve Diarrhoea, which usually follows change of food, etc. | .50 |
| Spratt's Distemper Tablets. | May be used as a preventive..... | .75 |
| Spratt's Ear Canker Ointment. | For both internal and external forms of this disease..... | .75 |
| Spratt's Eye Lotion Tablets. | A safe and efficient remedy..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Eczema and Sarcoptic Mange Medicine. | ..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Jaundice Tablets. | Valuable in treating "Yellows," etc... | .50 |
| Spratt's Kidney Tablets. | For Cystitis or Inflammation of the Bladder, etc. | .50 |
| Spratt's Liver Tablets. | A safe and reliable remedy..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Locurium Ointment. | For Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, etc. Good for man as well as beast..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Mange Medicine | ..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Mouth and Throat Wash. | For Ulceration of the Mouth, Sore Gums, etc. | .50 |
| Spratt's Pneumonia Tablets. | Administer as soon as possible.... | .50 |
| Spratt's Purgative Tablets. | Perfectly safe and effective..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Rheumatism Tablets. | For internal treatment..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets. | To build up after sickness and to put in bench show form, etc..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Worm Capsules. | An expellant of Maw and Tape Worms | .50 |
| Spratt's Worm Capsules for Puppies. | May be given with perfect safety to puppies from six weeks old to six months..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets for Toy Dogs and Puppies.. | ..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets for Cats. | ..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Distemper Tablets for Toy Dogs and Puppies..... | ..... | .75 |
| Spratt's Distemper Tablets for Cats..... | ..... | .75 |
| Spratt's Vermifuge Capsules for Toy Dogs and Puppies..... | ..... | .50 |
| Spratt's Vermifuge Capsules for Cats..... | ..... | .50 |

PLANT STAKES Square

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 24 inch per doz., 25c; per 100..... | \$2.00 |
| 36 inch per doz., 35c; per 100..... | 2.50 |
| 5 foot per doz., 75c; per 100..... | 5.50 |
| 6 foot per doz., \$1.00; per 100..... | 7.50 |

BAMBOO STAKES

| | |
|---|--------|
| 4 feet, per doz., 30c; per 100..... | \$2.00 |
| Special prices when ordered in larger quantities. | |

FLOWER POTS (Packing at Cost)

| | Each. | Per doz. |
|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 2 inch 2 for..... | .05 | .25 |
| 2½ inch 2 for..... | .05 | .30 |
| 3 inch 3 for..... | .10 | .35 |
| 4 inch 2 for..... | .15 | .60 |
| 5 inch..... | .10 | .75 |
| 6 inch..... | .15 | 1.25 |
| 7 inch..... | .20 | 1.90 |
| 8 inch..... | .30 | 2.75 |
| 9 inch..... | .40 | 4.00 |
| 10 inch..... | .50 | ..... |
| 12 inch..... | 1.00 | ..... |
| 14 inch..... | 2.00 | ..... |

FLOWER POT SAUCERS (Packing at Cost)

| | Each. | Per doz. |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| 4 inch 3 for..... | .10 | .40 |
| 5 inch 2 for..... | .15 | .70 |
| 6 inch..... | .10 | 1.00 |
| 7 inch..... | .15 | 1.25 |
| 8 inch..... | .20 | 2.00 |
| 9 inch..... | .25 | 2.75 |
| 10 inch..... | .30 | 3.00 |
| 12 inch..... | .50 | ..... |
| 14 inch..... | .60 | ..... |

THE "BOSS" TREE PROTECTOR

Made of Yucca, it is a perfect protection against rabbits, borers, grasshopper, etc. Not effected by sun or rain. Ready for immediate use. Is quicker to put on than any other protector. Open grained, allowing free air circulation. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price List

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 14 inches long, 7 inches wide..... | \$1.40 per 100 |
| 16 inches long, 7 inches wide..... | 1.50 per 100 |
| 18 inches long, 7 inches wide..... | 1.75 per 100 |
| 24 inches long, 7 inches wide..... | 2.00 per 100 |
| 30 inches long, 7 inches wide..... | 2.25 per 100 |

WIRE HANGING BASKETS

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| 8 inch | \$.60 |
| 10 inch | .70 |
| 12 inch | .90 |
| 14 inch | 1.00 |

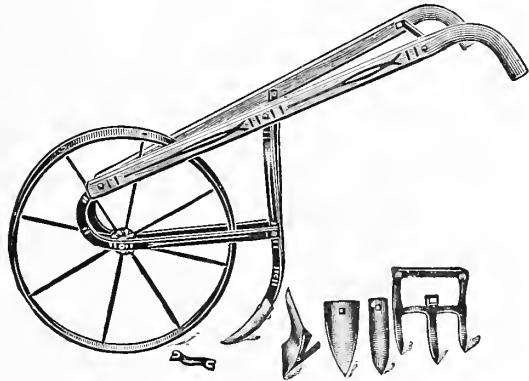
COLORED AND NATURAL RAFFIA

We carry at all times a large supply of natural and colored raffia for basket making, etc., put up in bundles of different sizes from 10c. up.

Also a full assortment of different sizes of Reed for Basket making, put up in 10c bundles and 1 lb. bundles.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1 Reed | \$1.80 postpaid |
| No. 2 " | 1.70 " |
| No. 3 " | 1.60 " |
| No. 4 " | 1.55 " |
| No. 5 " | 1.20 " |
| No. 6 " | 1.15 " |

SUPERIOR GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR



To meet the demand from some sections for a Plow and Cultivator with a higher wheel than those we usually carry, and incidentally at a lower price, we offer the Superior Plow and Cultivator which is equipped with a 24-inch wheel. This plow is so constructed that the draft can be changed to suit different soils. It is fully equipped with shovel, culti tongue, wrench, mouldboard, weeder and cultivator. Price \$5.00.

NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

| English | French | Italian | Polish | Spanish | German | Scandinavian |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Asparagus..... | Asperge..... | Sparagio..... | Szparago..... | Esparrago..... | Spargeli..... | Asparges..... |
| Beans..... | Haricots..... | Fagioli..... | Fasola..... | Habichuela..... | Bohnen..... | Boenner..... |
| Beet..... | Betterave..... | Barbabietola..... | Buraki..... | Remolacha..... | Rübe..... | Roedbede..... |
| Cabbage..... | Chou..... | Cavolo Cappuccio..... | Kapusta..... | Col repellio..... | Kopfkohl..... | Kaal..... |
| Carrot..... | Carrotte..... | Carota..... | Marchew..... | Zanahoria..... | Carotten..... | Gulerod-Karroter..... |
| Cauliflower..... | Chou-fleur..... | Cavolofoiore..... | Kalafiori..... | Coliflor..... | Blumenkohl..... | Blemaakal..... |
| Celery..... | Celeri..... | Sedano..... | Seleri..... | Apio..... | Sellerie..... | Selleri..... |
| Corn..... | Mais..... | Mais..... | Kukurydza..... | Maiz..... | Mais..... | Mais..... |
| Cucumber..... | Concombre..... | Cetriolo..... | Ogorek..... | Cohombro..... | Gurken..... | Agurk..... |
| Dandelion..... | Dandelion..... | Dente di leone..... | Papawa..... | Diente de leon..... | Lowenzahn..... | Loevetand..... |
| Eggplant..... | Aubergine..... | Petroneciano..... | Gruszka..... | Berengena..... | Eierpflanze..... | Egplante..... |
| Endive..... | Chicoree..... | Endiva..... | Endywia..... | Endivia..... | Endivien..... | Endivie..... |
| Kale..... | Chou-vert..... | Cavolo verde..... | Solanka..... | Bréton, Berza..... | Blatterkohl..... | Groenkaal..... |
| Kohlrabi..... | Chou-rave..... | Cavolo rapa..... | Kalarapea..... | Col Rabano..... | Knollkohl..... | Kaafalbi..... |
| Okra..... | Gombau..... | Ocra..... | Pory..... | Puerro..... | Porre..... | Purre..... |
| Onion..... | Ognon..... | Cipollo..... | Cebula..... | Lechuga..... | Salad..... | Salat..... |
| Parsley..... | Persil..... | Prezzeinolo..... | Pietruszka..... | Melon..... | Melone..... | Melon..... |
| Parsnip..... | Panais..... | Pastinaca..... | Pasternak..... | Sandia..... | Wasser-Melone..... | Vandmelon..... |
| Peas..... | Pois..... | Pisello..... | Groch..... | Seta..... | Schwamm..... | Champignon..... |
| Pepper..... | Piment..... | Peperone..... | Pieprz..... | Gombo..... | Ocher..... | Hibiskus..... |
| Pumpkin..... | Potiron..... | Zucca..... | Ranina..... | Cebolia..... | Zwiebel..... | Roedloeg..... |
| Radish..... | Radis..... | Ravanello..... | Rzodkiew..... | Perejil..... | Petersilie..... | Persille..... |
| Salsify..... | Salsifs..... | Sassefroica..... | Jarzy Ostryga..... | Chirivia..... | Pastinake..... | Pastinak..... |
| Spinach..... | Epinard..... | Spinace..... | Szpinak..... | Guisante..... | Erbesen..... | Erter..... |
| Squash..... | Courge..... | Zucca..... | Miekurz..... | Pimentito..... | Pfeffer..... | Spanisk Peper..... |
| Swiss Chard..... | Poiree..... | Bieta..... | Rabanito..... | Calabaza Tonanera..... | McLonen-Kurbiss..... | Graeskar..... |
| Tomato..... | Tomate..... | Pomo d'oro..... | Pomidor..... | Salsifis..... | Radies..... | Reddik-Radis..... |
| Turnip..... | Navet..... | Navone..... | Rzepa brukiew..... | Espinace..... | Haferwurzel..... | Haverod..... |
| | | | | Calabaza..... | Spinat..... | Spinat..... |
| | | | | Bleda..... | Kurbiss..... | Squash-graeskar..... |
| | | | | Tomate..... | Beisskohl..... | Blad bede..... |
| | | | | Nabo..... | Liebesanfel..... | Tomat..... |
| | | | | | Weisse-Rube..... | Turnips..... |

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| Carnation | 29 |
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| Casaba | 15 |
| Castor Bean |(See <i>Ricinus</i>) |
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| Celeriac | 10 |
| Celery | 10 |
| Celosia | 29 |
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| Chayote | 10 |
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| Clarkia | 29 |
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| Dimorphotheca | 30 |
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